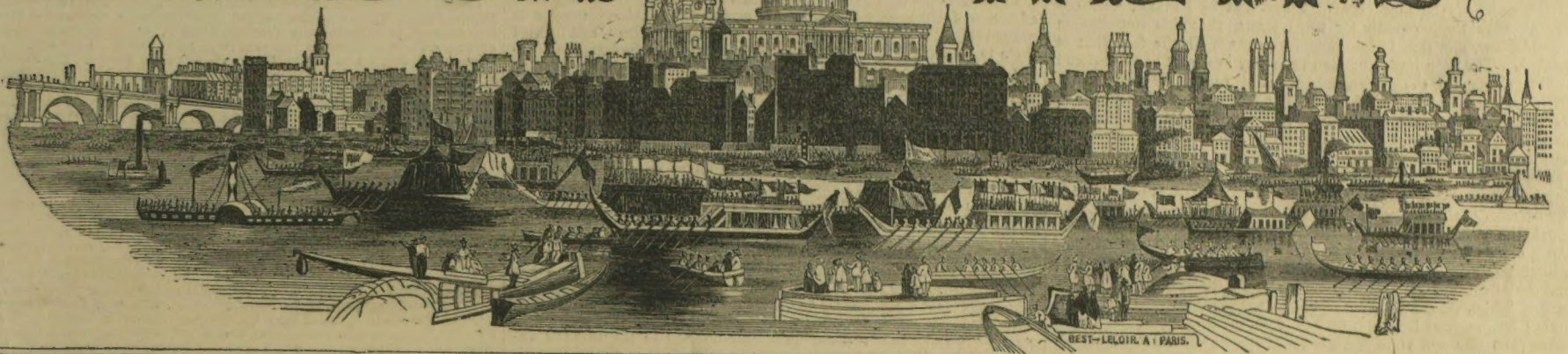


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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE CULTIVATION OF FLAX IN IRELAND.

IRELAND is no longer a stale subject. Its condition, its grievances, its fears, and its hopes are no longer voted to be bores, or avoided as topics of discussion and study by the politician and the philosopher. A new light has been thrown upon a subject that was once thought to have been worn threadbare; and the Irish question is acknowledged in all quarters to be not only the most important, but the most interesting of all the questions of the present age. As long as Mr. O'Connell lived, and with his vain babble insisted that the evils of his country were entirely political or religious, people in England were disgusted or disheartened; but now that he, with his followers and successors, have been removed, and that Famine and Misery have become the teachers of the people, the truth has dawned upon the understanding of most men that the evils of Ireland are purely social. In this respect, Famine and Misery, though severe, have proved valuable teachers. They have let in a flood of day upon places that were formerly dark as midnight, and have pointed out to the Irish and the English people the true and only remedies to be attempted. Of course these remedies are many. There is no universal panacea for social ills, any more than there is for those which afflict the body. He who, by a long course of bad living, has impaired his constitution, must not depend on any one nostrum to restore it. He must not only renounce his old bad habits, but he must acquire new and good ones. He must not

only avail himself of this or that aid from the pharmacopoeia, but he must attend scrupulously to fresh air, exercise, and diet, with cleanliness of body and serenity of mind. So with Ireland. She is not to be cured by a Poor-law blister, by a legal pill for the expurgation of landlords, or by the phlebotomy of emigration. A thousand other circumstances affecting her general health must be taken into consideration, or, like many other patients, she will die of her doctors.

No one who has travelled in Ireland can avoid seeing that the country is divisible into two great districts—the prosperous and the unprosperous. In the remote parts of the country, where the population is entirely agricultural, the stupendous wretchedness is scarcely credible to those who have not beheld it with their own eyes. In the neighbourhood of large cities like Cork, dependant on foreign trade, the face of the country and the condition of the people improve; while in the north of Ireland, which does not depend upon agriculture entirely, but carries on an extensive manufacture, comfort is the rule, and misery is the exception. An extension of trade and manufactures, therefore, is one of the great wants of the country, and one of the surest means of raising the people from the Slough of Despond into which a too exclusive reliance upon agriculture has led them. These, however, are matters that cannot be forced. It is beyond the power of any Government or Legislature to establish a trade in any particular locality; and the State can no

more found a prosperous manufacture than it can invent a new plant. Still, much may be done in the way of persuasion and instruction of the people; and we rejoice to see that the Irish Executive, under the able headship of Lord Clarendon, has not been negligent of the important subject of Irish manufactures; and that her Majesty and Prince Albert, in their recent visit to Belfast, have expressed an interest in the cultivation of flax, which may be the means of drawing the attention of English capitalists to the capabilities of the Irish soil for the production of a material which is essential to the prosperity of the only prosperous manufacture in Ireland.

There has been established in Belfast for some years a Society for the Promotion and Improvement of the Growth of Flax, which has obtained the patronage of the Queen and Prince Albert. This society is principally supported by the prosperous linen-manufacturers of the counties of Antrim and Down, and by the landlords of the North, who have sense enough to see that wherever manufactures flourish, agriculture thrives; and that the best friend of the landlord is the trader or manufacturer who gives employment to the people. Under the auspices of this society, all available means are made use of to spread throughout the rural population a knowledge of the culture of flax. We select a few facts from the published Reports of the Society, to prove the vast importance of the subject to all interests in Ireland. At present the manufacturers of Belfast are obliged to im-



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE LINEN HALL, BELFAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

port large quantities of flax. It appears by the official reports of the Board of Trade, that, for the six years ending the 10th of October, 1845, the imports of flax into Great Britain and Ireland amounted to 388,867 tons, of which the value was no less than £19,443,350; in addition to 1,500,000 quarters of flax-seed. Mr. Sharman Crawford, in a speech delivered in Belfast in 1846, computed that Great Britain and Ireland paid no less, upon an average, than £6,000,000 per annum for foreign flax, seed, and oilcake; the whole of which might have been produced in Ireland. The importation has not much, if at all, diminished since that time. It is the object of the manufacturers of Belfast—in their own interest, of course—and of the landlords of the North of Ireland, who co-operate with them equally for self-interest, that this importation should cease, and that Ireland should produce all the flax that is needed. The only impediments in the way are want of capital and skill on the part of the people, and want of capital on the part of Irish landlords generally. The Society endeavours, by means of its paid agents, to remove the first impediment. It publishes instructions, in a plain and accessible shape, to the small farmers; and it sends its emissaries through the country to point out the advantages of a flax crop to the tenant and to the landlord. Good flax has been grown on bog land, which was valued at only 2s. 6d. per acre.—(*Society's Report for 1847, page 9.*)

At the flax exhibition of 1846, Mr. Armstrong, of Kippure Park, county Wicklow, exhibited some flax grown on the top of a mountain surrounded with heather. He stated that he had not had the advantage of any instruction from the society's agriculturists, which would account for the inferiority of its management; but, such as it was, it proved that, even at these high altitudes (980 feet and 1050 feet above the level of the sea), where flax had not hitherto been introduced, there was ample arena for its cultivation. The Marquis of Downshire corroborated this statement, and said the district where this flax was grown was "nothing better than a grouse mountain." In fact, flax will thrive with ordinary care, as well, if not better, in Ireland, than in any country of the world; and, were it only as extensively cultivated in Munster and Connaught as would meet the exigencies of the linen manufacturers of Belfast, those now wretched districts, teeming with an unhappy population, cooped up in union workhouses, eating the bread of idleness, and dragging all the classes above them into the common level of their own pauperism, would be raised to the enviable condition of the people of Ulster. In the South and West of Ireland, the only food of the peasant is the potato; and, when that fails, the Indian corn, doled out to him by a demoralizing charity. In the North of Ireland, where flax is cultivated, and where the linen manufacture flourishes, the peasant has never been reduced to a potato diet. "In the North of Ireland," says the Society's report for 1848, page 15, "oatmeal is much used as food, since flax and other crops afford the means of paying the landlord's claims. During the present year (1848), in districts of the South and West, where the society has introduced the cultivation of flax, the people have been enabled in very many instances to meet the demands of the landlord and tax-collector by means of the produce of their little crops of flax. This has enabled them to retain the grain which would otherwise have been devoted to that purpose; and, in fact, to reserve all the food produce of the farms for the support of their families and live stock. It is evident, therefore," adds the report, "that the general adoption of flax cultivation would be a direct step towards the use of a grain diet, as well as of the introduction of many of the comforts which the population of Ulster enjoy."

During the spring of 1848, the Commissary-General placed in the hands of the committee 690 bushels of Dutch flax-seed imported for the purpose by the Government into Ireland. It was distributed through the agency of relief committees and individuals, among the poorer classes of farmers in the counties of Cork, Limerick, Clare, Galway, and Tipperary. The price charged was 3s. per bushel, which was under the market value. The breadth of land sown with this seed was 274 statute acres, and the produce was about 80 tons of flax, worth about £35 per ton;—or £2800. Mr. Blakely, of Waringstown, county Down, grew upon three acres 100 stone of flax, valued at 15s. a stone, or £75, which was converted into cambric by the manufacturers of Belfast. The process of its conversion is described in the report of the Society for 1846 (page 20) as having given employment for a twelvemonth to 216 persons, whose wages amounted to £2217 6s. 8d. It was manufactured into 1050 dozen of the finest cambric pocket-handkerchiefs, and sold by the manufacturer at 50s. per dozen, leaving him a profit, after paying for the flax, of £332 15s. 4d.

We have not at present any further space to bestow upon this interesting subject, but we think we have quoted enough to direct public attention to it. We believe the statements issued under the careful superintendence of the Belfast Society to be strictly accurate; and we agree with Mr. Sharman Crawford, in the eloquent address delivered by him in 1846, that the more extensive cultivation of flax in Ireland "is calculated to open a wide field of employment for the people; to afford to the small landholders a means of paying their rent better than any other which can be devised; to afford proper means, also, for the creation of what is admitted on all hands to be so much required in Ireland—capital; to lead to the increase of national as well as individual wealth; and, finally, to form the bond which, above all other things, would be most desirable to form in the country—a bond of union and connexion between the manufacturing and agricultural interests."

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE LINEN HALL AT BELFAST.

This splendid establishment, the head-quarters of the staple trade of Belfast, was the greatest point of attraction in the whole route of the Queen's visit on Saturday last. A beautiful arch was erected over the door at which her Majesty was to enter the exhibition-rooms. The sides of this arch were of green flax; the span, of evergreens, being interwoven with flowers. This arch was flanked by two splendid orange-trees, laden with fruit, from the conservatory of Robert Langtry, Esq., of Portwilliam.

In the centre of the Quadrangle a large mast was erected, from which to unfurl a Royal standard as soon as her Majesty entered the Hall; and various other flags floated in the breeze.

A little before three o'clock it was announced that her Majesty had left the pavilion and was on her way to the Hall, and in a few minutes the cheers of the multitude outside gave notice of her approach. The Royal cortege was received at the outer gate of the Hall by the Committee, accompanied by the Marquis of Downshire, president of the Royal Flax Improvement Society. Passing through the arch—which was dressed with layers of the flax plant in the growing state, surmounted with laurel, and on the top a harp and crown in flowers, with the words "Royal Flax Society" in dahlia letters underneath—the carriages entered the inner gate, passed through the porch, and, on emerging upon the carriage-way which skirts the inner quadrangle, the Royal party was received by the Vice-Presidents and Committee of the Society. Among the former were the Marquis of Donegal, the Earl of Erne, Sir W. Verner, Bart., M.P., Sir R. A. O'Donnell, Bart., Sir James Stronge, Bart., Sir R. Bateson, Bart., W. Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P., Edmund McDonnell, Esq., of Glenarm Castle, &c. All these gentlemen then surrounded the Royal carriage, and followed its progress round the square, the Marquis of Downshire still walking at the Queen's side.

The windows of the Hall and the grass-plots gave accommodation to about 1700 persons, chiefly ladies—all of whom testified their loyalty by cheering, waving of handkerchiefs, &c., while her Majesty was passing. On reaching the door of the exhibition-rooms, where the band and colours, and a guard of honour of the 13th, were stationed, her Majesty was handed from the carriage by the Marquis of Downshire, and the band struck up

the National Anthem, the military presented arms, and the Royal standard (which had been furnished for the occasion from the Tower of London) was hoisted to the top of the flagstaff in the centre of the square. The only persons who had a right to admission with her Majesty were, the president, vice-presidents, committee, and secretary of the Royal Flax Society, and the party who accompanied her Majesty; viz. Sir George Grey, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, and Lady Adelaide Vane, the Marquis of Donegal, Lord Belfast, Lord and Lady de Ros, &c. The press was refused admittance, the only instance of bad management with which we have to reproach any of the authorities of Belfast. We believe, however, that the following information (procured from members of the Committee) will be found accurate.

Turning to the right, the Royal visitors entered the room where the addresses of the society to her Majesty and Prince Albert were to be presented. Her Majesty received them from the president, and handed them to Sir George Grey, through whom a reply will be transmitted to the Society. They then entered the range of rooms containing the exhibition. The plan of the exhibition was to commence with the flax plants, and, proceeding through all the subsequent states in which it is fitted for the manufacture, to finish with the most elaborate of the productions of this branch of trade.

In the first room of the range were specimens of flax-seed and its products—oil-cake, for feeding cattle, and the oil so extensively used in painting; flax growing in handsome ornamented vases, and some being in flower; bundles of green flax in boll; the same pulled and dried; the straw after steeping; the straw bruised before scutching; and some specimens from the new steeping establishment at Newport, Mayo, showing in the same piece the green state, with seed-vessels attached, a few inches steeped and dried, a few more bruised, some scutched, and the ends hackled. This ingenious mode of displaying the different processes which the plant undergoes up to the spinning, attracted much attention from her Majesty and the Prince. In this room two of the Committee were placed, who answered any question addressed to them by the august visitors. The same arrangement was carried out in all the succeeding ones; the president, attended by the secretary, leading the way for her Majesty and the Prince, with Lady Jocelyn and the Hon. Miss Dawson, followed by the vice-presidents and the rest of the Royal party.

The second room contained samples of scutched flax, from the different counties of Ireland, and also of the foreign flaxes used in the Irish spinning trade.

In the third were beautifully-prepared specimens of hackled flax, of hackle-tow, and of sliver, with rove on spools. Here her Majesty frequently expressed her surprise at the softness and beauty of the fibre in this state; and, perceiving a small model of a spinning-wheel in ivory, with a figure representing an old woman at work, she made several inquiries about the old and new system of spinning flax.

Passing to the fourth room, the Royal party viewed a range of samples illustrating the yarn department, whether tow or line, running from 1½ lea to 400 lea; of hand-spun yarns from 240 to 800 lea; and a beautiful assortment of linen threads, bleached and dyed.

The fifth room contained a miscellaneous assortment of articles made from flax, not classified under any of the other heads; such as a very fine scarf, made with the needle, of fine linen yarn, half-beached, to resemble the colour of Meachin lace; flax in tubing, manufactured for the London Sanitary Commission; patent flax belting, for driving machinery; shirt-breasts woven in the loom; models of a wheel and reel; specimens of flax prepared by M. de Changy, of Brussels, &c.

In the sixth room were unbleached linen fabrics of all kinds, to which Prince Albert gave much attention; this and the seventh room, which began the specimens of the bleached articles, appearing to give him most pleasure. His remarks showed a considerable knowledge of the manufacture, and he asked many questions about the bleaching process, and the recent chemical improvements connected with it.

The eighth room also showed a collection of bleached fabrics, including shirtings, towellings, drills, &c.

The ninth was a large room, against one side of which were stretched, from the ceiling to the floor, specimens of the finest damask table-cloths, of different manufacturers and makes; and on tables were damask napkins, many of them in mahogany frames. In this room were a number of specimens of linens, elaborately ornamented, to show the manner in which they are made up for export to North and South America, the Mediterranean, &c.

The tenth, eleventh, and twelfth rooms contained cambric handkerchiefs and lace-work from the Fisherswick-place School, and a very fine collection of printed cambrics and lawns for ladies' dresses, shirts, &c. The Queen was particularly attracted by the dresses; and, on the Marquis of Downshire offering, on the part of the Society, any specimens she might wish to select, she at once graciously accepted them, and chose a few from among the number.

Two of the dresses chosen by her Majesty were of the manufacture of John Henning, of Cambray House, Waringstown, county Down. One was of a light pink, with a sprig of flowers—very tasteful and elegant; the other of white, with a blue flower—no less elegant than the other. Her Majesty also chose some cambric handkerchiefs, embroidered and plain, amongst which were a dozen of the golden flax—so denominated from its superior fineness and strength—the whole of which were of the manufacture of the same gentleman. A selection of articles from the other departments of the exhibition was afterwards laid off by Lord Downshire. The Queen, on leaving the exhibition, expressed to Lord Downshire, as president of the Flax Society, the great pleasure she had experienced in witnessing so interesting an exposition of the staple industry of the province.

When her Majesty had finished the inspection of the exhibition under the management of the Flax Society, she passed through the rooms of Messrs. Sadler, Fenton, and Co., where a large quantity of linen was laid out, to the exhibition of

SEWED MUSLIN.

The Queen, on entering, was met by the Marchioness of Londonderry, who proceeded to show her Majesty through the different departments of this trade.

The first branch to which her Majesty's attention was directed consisted of the designing of patterns and the preparing the same for printing. The printing of the pattern on a beautiful lithographic press was the next operation with which the Queen was pleased to express her admiration. Her Majesty remained until an impression was struck off, which she took in her hand, and remarked to her Royal Consort, "Is that not beautiful?"

There were also several specimens of unbleached work, which, when sent to the market, will, doubtless, further enhance this interesting, beneficial, and flourishing branch of Irish manufacture. Her Majesty expressed herself highly gratified with them. Several of these specimens were from the Ladies' Connaught Association.

The Marchioness of Londonderry then conducted her Majesty to the show-room, containing the finished goods, which were most tastefully arranged. The deputation from the sewed muslin manufacturers in waiting on the Queen were, Messrs. John Holden, David McDonald, J. Lindsay, and Samuel R. Brown, of Glasgow. Her Majesty, after inspecting the several specimens of goods, selected a splendid cape, a dress pocket-handkerchief, a chemisette, and a pair of cuffs. The Queen then withdrew, having graciously expressed herself much gratified.

On concluding her inspection of this exhibition, her Majesty returned through Messrs. Sadler, Fenton, and Co.'s rooms, where she had an opportunity of observing a variety of linens ready and being prepared for shipment to various markets. In the office an address was presented, by the Marquis of Londonderry, from the Chemico-Agricultural Society, which was represented on the occasion by Dr. Hodges, John Andrews, Esq., and Mr. Orr, which her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive.

CAMBRIC DEPARTMENT.

The specimens exhibited by Mr. Henning, of Waringstown, and Mr. Malcolm, of Lurgan, were much admired; as also some splendid fancy handkerchiefs from Lord Dufferin's School at Killileagh, exhibited by Mr. Nocher, of Arthur-street. Printed cambrics, from Messrs. Andrew Mulholland and Son, S. K. Mulholland and Hinds, of Durham-street; and Mr. Robert Howie, of Old Park, excited much attention.

Immediately before the embarkation of her Majesty, a deputation from the Royal Flax Society, consisting of Messrs. S. K. Mulholland, Jno. Herdman, Jno. Preston, and Jno. Borthwick, accompanied by Mr. Robt. Roddy, of Donegal-street, and Mr. John Henning, of Waringstown, arrived in a carriage, with an appropriate banner flying, with a package containing specimens of the different fabrics presented to the Queen, and which were placed on board the Royal Yacht.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon continues at intervals to make his "progresses" to the leading towns of the Republic, with the view, apparently, of obtaining a full and accurate knowledge of the feelings, sentiments, and opinions which animate the people over whom he has been called to rule in so unexpected a manner.

The character of the reception he meets with on these occasions varies a good deal, being cordial, or, at least, seemingly so, in some instances, while it is decidedly cool in others. On Saturday last, accompanied by MM. Odillon Barrot, De Tocqueville, &c., he proceeded to the old capital of Normandy—Rouen—and was received with all due honour. On the following day he visited the important commercial port of Havre; and there, from whatever cause, the reception accorded him was as markedly cold as good breeding would allow of.

During a banquet that took place in his honour, in the course of the day, the Deputy-Mayor, M. Bertin—who presided in the absence of the Mayor of Havre—took occasion, in proposing the President's health, to lecture him on his duties, at the same time conveying a hint as to the popular feeling on the subject of his rumoured aspirations to fill an Emperor's throne in France. The speech was brief, and to the point, and was as follows:—

"To drink to the health of the President is at once to express a desire for his happiness and glory, and also for the happiness of the country. Your manifesto, your message, your writings, show us that you have constantly this noble end in view, and that you comprehend that the true, the greatest glory of those who govern, is in the happiness of those who are governed. You say with us, 'Asses de révolutions!' France has, for sixty years and more, made political experiments which exhaust and demoralise her. It is time for her to stop. The last term of political revolutions—the Republic—has arrived for the country. The elder brother of European states, the country, has attained its political majority. It feels strong enough to govern itself, and the Republic has, therefore, the reason of its existence. In the actual state of France, in the force of its political, scientific, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial genius, the nation has the greatest need for hastening, but with prudence, all the successive and regular developments contained in the Constitution. These developments can only result from order and obedience to the laws. We have seen with happiness, Monsieur le President, that your firm will was to maintain the one by ensuring the other. We cannot doubt that your high influence will give to your government a very active impulsion in all these developments. You have guaranteed to us that insurrections have no chance of success. We hope so. You will not suffer either that any political party should attempt an impossible dynastic insurrection. Be the first regular founder of the French Republic. Let the love of France be your crown, and your glory will be immortal. Washington has no other, and his memory will be eternal. Long live the President of the Republic!"

The President is said to have felt the speech as an insult. Instead of delivering the reply he had prepared, he merely observed—"I regret exceedingly, gentlemen, not being able to thank you as I could wish for your kind reception. Permit me, in a few words, to propose as a toast, 'The town of Havre and the prosperity of its commerce.' The population of this town will be convinced every day, more and more, that there is no prosperity for commerce without order and stability. No, without order and stability there can be no public prosperity. Gentlemen, I drink to the town of Havre."

While in Havre, M. Louis Napoleon was attacked with cholera—a mitigated species of the prevalent epidemic. He returned to Paris on Monday evening, having visited the towns of Elbeuf and Louviers on his way. He has since quite recovered from his dangerous illness. He goes on the 19th to the opening of the Strasburg Railway, and shortly afterwards to the inauguration of the Lyons Railway.

On Saturday evening last the Legislative Assembly adjourned for the recess to the 1st of October. Its last sitting but one (that of Friday) was marked by a most disgraceful and disorderly occurrence. The question of the prosecution of two members, MM. Sommer and Richardet, for a libel on the President of the Republic, published some six months ago in a provincial newspaper, with which they are connected, was under discussion, and the libel was read from the tribune. It referred to the execution of the murderers of Gen. Bréa. It concluded thus:—

"We, who have always and everywhere demanded the abolition of the punishment of death—are we to be called drinkers of blood. But the purveyors of the guillotine are moderates. More than ever we congratulate ourselves on having nothing in common with these sinister and sanguinary moderates. Let them go and mount guard round the scaffold, the Red Republicans are again ready to overthrow it. But what did the President of the Republic, that conspirator, that anarchist convict; what did he when the heads of Lahr and Daix rolled on the scaffold? The President lay reposing in slumber after the fatigues of the ball of the eve, in order to prepare for those of the ball of the morrow. He was dreaming of the 600,000 francs which the National Assembly had just granted him for his *menus plaisirs*."

This production was dated Salins, the 24th of March, and signed A. Sommer. Several parts were applauded by some of the members of the Left, but excited disgust in almost every part of the Assembly.

Immediately on the conclusion of the last paragraph relating to the President, a tumult was heard on the Left, just behind the ministerial benches. The members all hurried round an elderly representative, who appeared in the utmost agitation, and on whom his friends were lavishing aid and consolation; other members rushed from the Right. The ushers ran up to stop the tumult, but the crowd had in a moment become so compact, that they were unable to effect their object. A number of members were then seen all struggling together—several of the Left dashed over the seats to reach the scene of confusion—a large stick was handed down, but was seized by a member on its passage, and flung away—the whole assembly was by this time on foot—the confusion was of the most painful description—and the President put on his hat to intimate that the sitting was suspended. The struggle, however, went on, without any one at first seeming to know what it was all about, when, at the end of nearly ten minutes, the ushers and some of his friends succeeding in leading M. Pierre Bonaparte, the cousin of the President of the Republic, out of the Chamber, the members of the dense crowd gradually, and with disarranged dress, heated faces, and exasperated looks, withdrew to their places. The word *imbécile* had been applied to M. Pierre Bonaparte, who had given a box on the ear to M. Gastier, an aged representative of 72, who had used the offensive epithet, and who had been one of the few that had applauded the libel. All this had passed in a few seconds, and then arose the scene of confusion which we have described. A glass of water was brought to M. Gastier, who appeared quite overcome: he bathed his face in it several times. It was some time before the agitation subsided, though the members had returned to their seats. At last the President took off his hat, and comparative silence was restored. The President of the Assembly, M. Dupin, acting on one of the articles of the regulations, ordered M. Pierre Bonaparte at once into custody; but, with a partiality which created great surprise, he ordered M. Gastier to be also arrested—the insulted as well as the insulter. This untoward incident terminated the discussion on the question of the libel, and the authorisation was accorded by a large majority. M. Gastier was shortly afterwards set at liberty, the President admitting that he ought not to have been in custody. M. Bonaparte was next day released on bail, and is to be prosecuted for the offence by the Attorney-General.

Wednesday was the anniversary of the Emperor Napoleon's birthday, and mass was performed in the chapel of the Invalides, at which the President of the Republic attended.

The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a long letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the subject of Venice. The reverend prelate expresses his disinclination to meddle in the temporal affairs of nations, but says that he considers the case of Venice as a question of justice, of humanity, and of civilisation; and he expresses a strong opinion as to the justice of the claims of Venice on the consideration and sympathies of Austria.

ITALIAN STATES.

Rome.—The three Cardinals who have been installed as the Papal Commission of Government, *pro tem.*, until the return of the Pope, or the establishment of a settled Administration—have begun their labours in such an inconciliatory and reactionary spirit, that they have produced an amount of discontent quite sufficient to excite an insurrection, were it not for the presence of the French troops. They have issued an edict, restoring the old tribunals (whether exceptional or otherwise) that existed before the flight of the Pope; they have raised the price of salt by two-thirds; and they have announced that the paper money of the Republic can have currency—but at 65 per cent. discount! This last measure—impoverishing, as it does, thousands of the poorer classes, seeing that the depreciated paper is allowed to circulate, and is not replaced by coin—is the one which is most execrated. Another edict suspends from their offices all *employés* who have been appointed since the Pope's departure, cancels all promotions, and degrades all those who took an oath of fidelity to the Republic; reserving, meanwhile, a strict examination into the conduct of all Government *employés* still remaining, in order to decide whether they are worthy of being kept in their respective offices. What a field for *espionage*!

General Oudinot had strongly remonstrated against those measures, but in vain.

The Pope, it is said, will not return to Rome while the French army have exclusive possession of the city; his Holiness is willing that the garrison should consist of French, Austrian, Neapolitan, and Spanish troops, in equal proportions, but insists that all the foreign troops wear the Papal cockade.

The notary Gaggiotti, who took an inventory of the furniture of the Pontifical Palaces at Rome for the Republican Government, and M. Mazzochi, appointed by General Galletti chaplain to the Carabineers, had been arrested.

Prince Gabrielli, to whom the Pope had offered the Ministry of War, had refused to accept that post.

Two individuals, charged with the murder of Count Rossi, had been arrested at Leghorn, and given up to the Roman authorities.

The accounts respecting the fate of Garibaldi are contradictory. He had embarked with his band on board twenty fishing-smacks at Catinato, and attempted, steering along the shallows, to reach Venice. The commander of the Austrian brig *Orestes*, Lieut. Scopinich, having observed this, let fly some shots at the flotilla, and gave chase in boats. After some time the Austrians captured the greater part—one colonel, five officers, 138 men, Italians, French, English, Hungarians, and Tyrolese were taken. Garibaldi, with his wife, who is *eniente*, a surgeon, a priest, some few officers, and 100 men, of whom only twenty were armed, landed at Volano, and escaped, an Austrian corps being in pursuit of him. One account states that he had succeeded in gaining Venice.

Piedmont.—The death of the unfortunate Charles Albert is universally regretted. The Chamber of Deputies have unanimously resolved—1. To wear mourning during a fortnight. 2. To suspend its sittings during three days. And 3. To solemnise with extraordinary pomp the funeral obsequies of the ex-King. The Senate concurred in the above vote, conferred in addition on the

late Monarch the title of "Magnanimous," and decreed the erection of his statue in the Court of Honour of the Senatorial Palace.

The King of Sardinia has directed that the mourning for his Royal parent shall last for six months.

Two steamers of the Royal navy had been ordered to Oporto to convey to Piedmont the remains of Charles Albert. The Prince de Carignan, Prince de Masserano, and General Solaroli were to proceed to Portugal on that mission.

VENICE.—Accounts dated the 5th instant state that 17 large and small vessels had been sent out from Venice to pick up Garibaldi and his men. The Venetians freely scour the Continent with 800 infantry and 600 horse, and collect an immense quantity of provisions and oxen.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The occupation of Raab, which we briefly noticed in our Postscript last week, is regarded by the Austrians as a terrible blow. All the artillery at Aath and Mosha was taken by the Hungarians, who took four batteries to Komorn, and spiked the rest. One battalion of the regiment Mazuchelli was captured; 40,000 cwt. of copper money, 50,000 uniforms, and 100,000 cwt. of flour were taken in Raab; and at Gyöny the Hungarians took five vessels loaded with corn and with 17 cwt. of gunpowder. Near the city of Galantha, the Hungarians intercepted a Russian transport of 30,000 regimentals. The principal engagement in this affair took place at Aath, when General Klapka, with 8000 men, attacked the Imperialists, who mustered 5000, and who had five batteries of 18-pounders. It is stated that there are two parties in the Austrian Cabinet. Schwarzenberg, Bach, and Schmerling insist upon continuing the war, and attempting to crush the Magyars by Russian aid. The Emperor himself and Krauss are said to wish for peace. The prevailing feeling in Vienna is in favour of peace. The sympathy expressed in England for the cause of the Magyars has made a profound impression there.

The Austrian Premier, Prince Schwarzenberg, set out for Warsaw on the 6th inst., on a visit to his Majesty the Czar, for the purpose, it is thought, of consulting with his Russian Majesty on the steps to be taken to ensure a greater unity of purpose between the allied armies.

The latest accounts from the seat of war are conveyed in some bulletins which the Russians have published, boasting of great advantages they had obtained over the Hungarians in several engagements that had recently taken place. They admit, however, that they had been beaten in the pass of Ojtu, where they sustained a loss of 40 killed and 126 wounded.

At the latest date, the 11th inst., the communication between Vienna and Pesth, on the right bank of the Danube, was entirely interrupted. On the left bank, the position of the Hungarians was excellent.

SPAIN.

A ministerial crisis, involving the probable retirement of MM. Mon and Pidal, is expected at Madrid.

The Duke of Anmale has arrived at Puerto de Santa Maria, on a visit to his brother the Duke of Montpensier.

PORTUGAL.

The only news from this stagnant quarter is that of a population of a very serious nature which has lately been brought to light in the Custom-house at Lisbon—some very high in authority are said to be implicated. The sum abstracted from the Sete Casas (Custom-house) is about £70,000 (300 contos). The critical position of the Bank of Lisbon causes great alarm.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The session of the Legislative Council was opened on the 15th of June, by the Hon. Mr. Montagu, his Excellency the Governor being unhappily, from the effects of his late indisposition, unable to attend in person. The usual minute was read, detailing the principle measures which are to be submitted to the Council during this session; but, important as many of those measures are, their announcement was listened to with manifest coldness and absence of mind, not only by the crowd in the gallery, but by the members of the Council. The subject that occupied all thoughts was one not named in the minute, namely, Lord Grey's proposal and apparent determination to make the colony a receptacle for felons. The greatest excitement prevails on the subject, and meetings continue to be held, at which strong resolutions are unanimously adopted against this proceeding. It appears that the Governor, Sir Harry Smith, and the Legislative Council are also opposed to this scheme of Earl Grey; but the former has stated, that, as he had received direct orders to carry the plan into effect, he felt bound to obey his instructions, although he felt great pain in doing so.

UNITED STATES.

The news from the States by this week's arrival is of little or no interest. The cholera still continues its ravages unabated.

Three negroes have been executed at Charleston, South Carolina, for having knocked down a gaoler and made their escape from prison!

At St. Louis there has been another conflagration, in which three vessels full of freight were consumed.

Shocking outrages continue to be committed on the plains and the Rio Grande by the Indians.

CANADA.

The latest accounts state that the ill-feeling created by the recent outrages of the Orangemen had not altogether subsided.

The proceedings of the British League, which had commenced its session in Kingston, Canada West, have not yet assumed any importance.

A conflagration had taken place in Quebec, where damage to the extent of £30,000 had been done.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

FRANCES, COUNTESS OF DARTMOUTH.



HER Ladyship, whose death is just announced, was second daughter of George, fifth Viscount Barrington, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Robert Adair, Esq. She was born 20th October, 1802, and became the second wife of the present Earl of Dartmouth on the 25th October, 1828. The issue of the marriage consists of fourteen surviving children—six sons and eight daughters.

The eminence of the Barrington family was caused by the singular bequest—to the Countess's great-grandfather, John Shute, Esq., barrister-at-law—of a large property in Berkshire, by John Wildman, Esq., of Becket; the will declaring the only reason the testator had for making Mr. Shute his heir was that he considered him the most worthy of all his acquaintance of adoption, after the manner of the Romans, a mode of settling property of which he had always approved.

Shute Barrington, the excellent and estimable Bishop of Durham, was granduncle of Lady Dartmouth.

MRS. CROMWELL RUSSELL, OF CHESHUNT PARK, HERTS.



We have this week to record the demise of Elizabeth Oliveria, only daughter and heiress of the late Oliver Cromwell, Esq., of Theobalds, who was great-grandson of Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy of Ireland, third son of the Lord Protector, OLIVER CROMWELL. Henry Cromwell, the Lord Deputy, had, besides his son Henry, from whom Mrs. Cromwell Russell descended, a daughter Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Russell, Esq., of Fordham Abbey, and is now represented by William Andrew Dyer, Esq., of Gloucester-place.

After the death of Oliver Cromwell, in 1658, Richard, his eldest son, succeeded to the sovereign power, but his rule lasted only seven months and twenty-eight days. He preferred the tranquillity of private life, and survived, in retirement, to the advanced age of eighty-seven. Pennant, the quaint historian, mentions that his father had told him that he used often to see, at the Don Saltero Coffee-house at Chelsea, poor Richard Cromwell, "a little and very neat old man, with a most placid countenance, the effect of his innocent and unambitious course." Richard left no male issue; consequently, the representation of the Lord Protector's family was carried on by the descendants of his (Richard's) next brother, Henry, of whom, as we have already stated, Mrs. Cromwell Russell was the heir and representative. Her father, Oliver Cromwell, a solicitor of eminence, and clerk to St. Thomas's Hospital, succeeded, under the will of his cousins, the Miss Cromwells, to an estate at Theobalds, Herts, which had been granted by Charles II. to General Monk for his services in restoring the Monarchy! He published some very interesting memoirs of his ancestors, and felt so honourable a pride in his descent, that, wishing to perpetuate the name of his great ancestor, he applied for permission that his son-in-law (the husband of his only daughter) should assume the surname of Cromwell, a permission the illiberality of the Government of the day refused.

The lady whose death has originated these few remarks on the family of the famous Chief of the Commonwealth, was born 8th June, 1777, and married, 18th June, 1801, Thomas Artemidorus Russell, Esq., by whom she had several children.

SIR THOMAS READE, KNT.

INTELLIGENCE has arrived of the death of this respected gentleman, her Majesty's Consul at Tunis. Sir Thomas, who attained the rank of Colonel in the army in 1837, was formerly Deputy Adjutant-General at St. Helena. He received in 1813, the third Class of the Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit for his services near Messina, in 1810, being then Assistant Quarter-Master-General to the forces in Sicily; and was knighted by his own Sovereign in 1815.

On application to the authorities by the Board of Health, the Ordnance department have ordered tents to be supplied to the inhabitants of Megavey, Cornwall, for them to live under whilst their village is being cleaned, during the prevalence of cholera there. Her Majesty's lighter *Rochester* sailed from Devonport, with the tents, on Tuesday last.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. P." St. Johns.—1. There is a brief catalogue of Chess works appended to Cochrane's treatise on the game, but it is very far inferior to the elaborate and valuable list of ancient and modern Chess books given in Walker's "Art of Chess-Play." 2. The only edition of Corio's scarce work, with which we are acquainted, is dated 1766. Philip Stamma's "Essai sur le jeu des Echecs" was published nearly thirty years before.

"Hon. Sec." F. D.—"Omega," and others.—The termination of the contest between the Clubs of London and Amsterdam is not likely to be long delayed. Upon its conclusion we shall give the game in full, accompanied by very copious notes, critical and explanatory.

"A. J. H."—1. The positions have not sufficient merit for publication. 2. Both are excellent composers. 3. See our notice to "C. W. R." in the last Number but one. "Omicron" will have seen from our last Notices that in No. 469 the Q B stands at K R 6th.

"K." Bolton.—The "Chess Euclid" is published at the office of the Chess-Player's Chronicle, King William-street, Charing-cross.

"President."—Club.—The great collection of original games and problems published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is only procurable by the purchase of back volumes. Apply to the publisher.

"Dudu."—Have the goodness to examine them scrupulously many times, and, when quite convinced of their accuracy, send them to us on diagrams.

"Derevon."—You are quite right respecting Enigma No. 447, as we mentioned some weeks since.

"Chirurgus." Todmorton.—See our notice to "C. W. R." and "Dudu," in the paper for Aug. 11.

"Wallace."—The celebrated match by correspondence, between the Chess-clubs of London and Edinburgh, began in April, 1824, and terminated in July, 1828.

"Argus."—The new treatise by Major Jaemisch was published lately, we are told, in St. Petersburg, but it has not yet reached this country.

"J. H. P."—There is no mate, as you suggest. You have overlooked the Black Pawn at Q Kt 2d.

"H. E. K."—Hardly up to the mark of your previous efforts.

"W. L., Jun."—They shall not be forgotten.

Solutions by "M. E. R.," "R. C. T.," "Derevon," "Bellary," "Otho," "Rev. C. L.," "F. R. S.," "Major," 61st; "F. C.," "Joy," "Chirurgus," are right.

Those by "K.," Bolton; "M. D.," "S. P. Q. R.," are wrong.

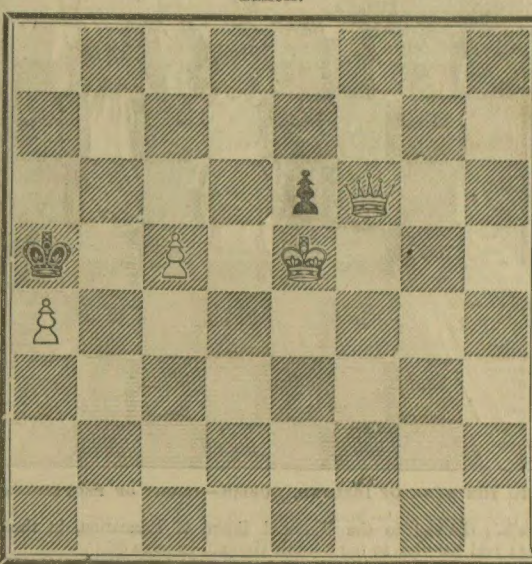
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 290.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to his B 6th	K to Q 4th	4. K to his 7th	K moves
2. Kt to K B 7th	K moves	5. R mates	
3. Kt to Kt 8th (ch)	K moves		

PROBLEM NO. 291.

This elegant little stratagem is the invention of Mr. KLING.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

BETWEEN LEIPSIK AND MAGDEBOURG.

For the preceding moves in this contest, see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 7th.

WHITE. (Leipsic.)	BLACK. (Magdebourg.)	WHITE. (Leipsic.)	BLACK. (Magdebourg.)
15. Kt to Q 2d	K R to K B 3d	20. Kt to Q B 5th	Q to her 3d
16. Q to her sq	Q R to K B sq	21. Kt takes K R	B takes Q R
17. Q to K B 3d	B to Q 5th	22. B to Q Kt 4th	Q takes Kt
18. Kt to K 4th	K R to Q R 3d	23. B takes R	
19. B to Q 2d	B takes Q Kt P		Magdebourg to play.

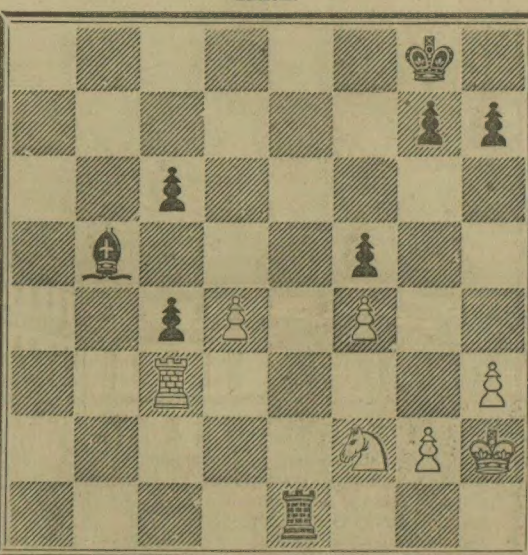
MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
38.	Kt takes Kt
39. R takes Kt	K to his Kt sq

POSITION OF THE FORCES AFTER LONDON'S 39TH MOVE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 473.—By Mr. G. S. JELICOE, of Oxford.

White: K at his B 6th, Bs at K B sq and Q B 7th, Kt at Q B sq; Ps at K Kt 3d, K 4th, Q 3d, Q B 2d, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 3d.

Black: K at Q B 4th, B at K B 4th, Kt at K B 2d, Ps at K Kt 7th and Q 5th.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

No. 474.—By Mr. C. E. RANKEN, of Oxford.

White: K at his 5th; Bs at K B 5th and Q B 5th, Kt at Q 5th, Ps at Q Kt 5th and Q R 2d.

Black: K at Q B 4th, B at Q R 3d, Ps at Q Kt 2d and Q R 6th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 475.—By MÜLLERSTROM, of Copenhagen.

White: K at Q B 7th, B at K B 4th, Kt at K Kt 4th; Ps at K B 5th, K 3d, Q 2d, Q B 3d, and Q Kt 3d.

Black: K at Q B 4th; Ps at K Kt 2d and 7th, K 5th, Q 5th, and Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel preached on Sunday morning as a Baptist minister, in Mr. Evans' chapel, John-street, Bedford-row, the same place in which the hon. and rev. gentleman was baptized on the previous Thursday evening last.

On Saturday the flags of all the ships of the General Steam Navigation Company, in the river, were hoisted half-mast high, in token of respect to the memory of the highly-esteemed and deeply-lamented secretary of the company, the late John Wilson, Esq.

Mr. Heald and the Countess of Landsfeldt (Lola Montes) arrived in Paris on Friday and occupy apartments at the Hôtel Windsor. It is said Mr. Heald has settled £2000 a-year on the lady.

Mrs. Jermy passed through Preston on Monday on her way to the Lakes, where she is about to remain for a short time. Her servant, Eliza Chestney, was with her.

A fire, which is attributed to malevolence, burst out on the 2d in the forest possessed by Mme. de Ségur, in the neighbourhood of Luc, not far from Toulon (France). The greatest part of this fine forest was destroyed, and the flames then spread to the plantations of M. de Colbert, which also suffered very materially. The damage is estimated at 500,000.

The Paris Court of Assizes has condemned M. Gustavo Leroy, for a song which he composed, called "Le Bal de la Guillotine," to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 300 francs. The burden of the song was, that while the guillotine was cutting off the heads of the alleged murderers of General Bréa, the great inhabitant of the palace of the Elysée (Louis Napoleon) was enjoying a ball.

On Friday week, as Captain Badcock, of Lymington, was out on the Solent in his sailing-boat, accompanied by his brother, Mr. Clayton, and his two sons, aged respectively ten and twelve years, they accidentally came in contact with a yacht, by which the boat was upset, and Captain Badcock's two sons were unhappily drowned, and that gentleman himself escaped with much difficulty, and is at present very ill from the effects of the calamity.

On Tuesday week a lad, whilst taking a walk, entered "Nanny Rowley's Wood," near Farnacres colliery, a short distance from Gateshead, and found upon the ground the body of a youth, with a cord round his neck. On the branch of a tree above, a handkerchief was made fast, and a cord; and it was evident that the deceased, after being suspended, had fallen to the ground through the breaking of the cord. The body was identified as that of Joseph Wyse, the son of a mason.

The munificent sum of £1000 has been promised to the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary, through the medium of the Rev. W. Spencer Phillips, Vicar of Ryde. The name of the generous donor has not transpired, but it is understood that the Institution is indebted for this noble benefaction to the kind intervention of some members the Ryde Castle family.

At Lother, near Salisbury, during the storm on Tuesday night week, a bull and two pairs of heliers were destroyed by lightning, and a large oak tree in the neighbourhood was shattered to pieces.

Early on Wednesday morning week two horses, the property of Mr. Yearsley, landlord of the Antelope Inn, of Salisbury, were found dead in a field, called the West Ward, on the outskirts of the town. The animals lay within a few yards of each other; and, on examination, the marks left by the electric fluid were observable on the chest of one, and running down one of the fore-legs or the other. The horses were valued, one at £30, the other £15.

The official table of exports shows that, in the month ending 5th July last, the total value of the goods exported from the United Kingdom amounted to only £81,763, whereas, during the corresponding month of last year, it reached £93,596. Nearly the whole of this immense falling off, if not the whole, is attributed to the blockade of the German ports and rivers, by Denmark, during the recent hostilities.

The festivities of the past week in Dublin have not been without their drawback. In consequence of the tremendous rushing at the station on Sunday night, a young lady, Miss James, of Capel-street, fell between the carriages, and had both her legs broken. On the following day amputation was performed, but it was too much for the poor sufferer, who expired under the operation.

At Lemburg, in Galicia (Austrian Poland), on the 31st ult., a milliner, accused of making Kossuth cockades, and of having persuaded or coerced her husband to play the spy, was taken to the barracks, and there punished with thirty blows from rods, or rather sticks, on her bare back.

Emigration has taken place lately to a considerable extent from South Unist, on the properties of Colonel Gordon of Cluny and Lord Macdonald. A fine large Clyde ship, the *Tusker*, sailed on Tuesday from Loch Boidale for Quebec, conveying 500 souls, and a second ship, the *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, was expected to sail later in the week with about 250 souls. The most, if not the whole of these people were from Colonel Gordon's property; and he assists them by taking their crops at a valuation, the emigration agent at Glasgow taking the stock also at valuation.

Mr. E. Brown, late of Preston, who has made some important discoveries in chemistry, has, since his paper on "The Prevention of Poisoning by Chloroform and Sulphuric Ether" was read before the Royal Society, discovered the liquefaction of hydrogen gas, a desideratum to chemists since the liquefaction of chlorine was effected by Faraday, in 1823. Mr. Brown intends contributing a paper on the subject to the Royal Society.

The site fixed upon for building the New University Museum at Oxford is in the parks, near the Wadham College Gardens. Merton College, to whom the land belongs, have consented to let the University have four acres for that purpose. The building, &c., it is expected, will cost upwards of £50,000, a great portion of which will be raised by subscription, and the remainder will be made up from the University chest.

General Cabrera, the celebrated Carlist chief, arrived in London on Saturday evening last.

On Monday, the waters of the River Thames fell unusually low, and at four o'clock the usual channels of the navigation were impassable, and many vessels grounded; above bridge, the surface of the water was dotted with innumerable shoals, and at the steam-boat piers planks, &c., were compelled to be hoisted out to land and embark passengers; at Waterloo Bridge the whole of the arches, except two next the Middlesex shore, were dry.

On Monday information was received by the police that the residence of Lord Seymour, 18, Spring-gardens, had been entered and plundered of £300 worth of silver plate, consisting of knives, forks, and silver waiters, &c., bearing the crest, a Tree with a Saw through the Trunk: motto, "Through," by a lad, having the appearance of a cheesemonger's shopman, who obtained admission under pretence of calling for orders.

An arrival of gold, to the amount of £195,000, took place last week from Russia. £95,000 was on Government, and £100,000 on private account—the latter by special permission, the export of gold, under ordinary circumstances, being still prohibited.

The imports of pork, bacon, hams, &c. into Liverpool, for the fortnight ending the 8th instant, are as follow, which, though light nominally, are in reality, considering the very advanced season, heavy. Formerly Ireland supplied these, and got paid from England; now America supplies us, and gets the cash:—1938 barrels of pork, 1547 boxes of bacon, 168 hogsheads of hams, and 376 kegs of lard.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granting unto Henry Murray Lane, gentleman, the office of Blount, Pursuivant of Arms, vacant by the promotion of George Harrison Rogers Harrison, Esq., to the office of Windsor Herald.

Mrs. Butler's (Fanny Kemble's) case has at last been ended by a compromise, which secures her 1500 dollars per annum, and the enjoyment of her children's society for two months in a year. The gifted lady will reside permanently in Massachusetts.

Not long ago Mr. Richard Rawcliffe, of the Wild Boar Farm, Out Rawcliffe, sustained a very heavy loss by the death of the greatest portion of his cattle in the prevailing epidemic. On its becoming known to his landlord, T. Butler Cole, Esq., of Kirkland, he most generously forgave him a full year's rent, although it was the first year of his tenancy.

The promised contributions to the building fund of the Normal College for Wales now exceed £3000. The sum of £50 was unanimously voted to be applied to the same object, by the Committee of the "Voluntary School Association, London," on the 30th ult.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, with her usual munificence, has just transmitted to the Institution of the Sailor's Home, in Wells-street, London-docks (a receptacle for seamen paid off from their respective ships in the port of London), £400, being the cost of building the eighth and last dormitory.

A vessel just arrived in the docks from Seville has brought 3560 barrels of quicksilver, consigned to a house of commercial eminence.

The public executioner of Presburg (Hungary) has refused to execute the sentences of death by hanging passed by court-martial on some Hungarian nobles, and has offered his resignation. The executioner of Brunn had accordingly been sent to Presburg. He made little difficulty in the matter.

The Mexican inhabitants of Rio Grande city recently lynched a man named Jack Mills, for murdering a respectable Mexican citizen of that place by deliberately shooting him down with his revolver at a *fandango*. A meeting was held, resolutions determining upon Mills' extermination were passed, and a committee appointed to carry the resolutions into effect, which they did most fatally, by perforating his body with full thirty balls.

It is now decided that the "Vernon testimonial" shall consist of a marble bust of Mr. Vernon, and ornamented pedestal, to be placed in the National Gallery.

A farmer in Suffolk, within the last few days, was fined one pound and costs, for drawing blood from an old woman whom he called a witch, by scratching her head with a nail. He said she had bewitched him.

The Revenue authorities have acceded to an application requesting that copperas may be allowed to be landed at one of the wharfs on the south side of the Thames; the report of their principal officers thereon having recommended that copperas may be added to the list of articles allowed to be landed at all the first-class sufferance wharfs on the river side.

Mr. Nicoll, the sheriff elect for London and Middlesex, has appointed the Rev. Thomas George Patterson Hough, M.A., incumbent of Ham, Surrey, to be his chaplain, and Mr. David Williams Wire, of St. Swithin's-lane, to be his under-sheriff.



THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO THE BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN.—COURT OF PROPRIETORS' ROOM, FORMERLY THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DUBLIN.

In the late edition of our Double Number of last week we recorded the Royal sojourn at Dublin, to the departure of her Majesty for Belfast.

We now illustrate three of the Royal visits, to three of the public establishments of the city of Dublin: these are—the Bank of Ireland, the Female Infant School of the National Board of Education, and the Botanic Garden. The visit to the Bank has been already described, at

page 87; the visit to the National Board of Education, in the same page; and the visit to the Botanic Garden, in page 86.

The Bank faces College-green: it is the old Irish Parliament House, where, before the Union, the Irish representatives

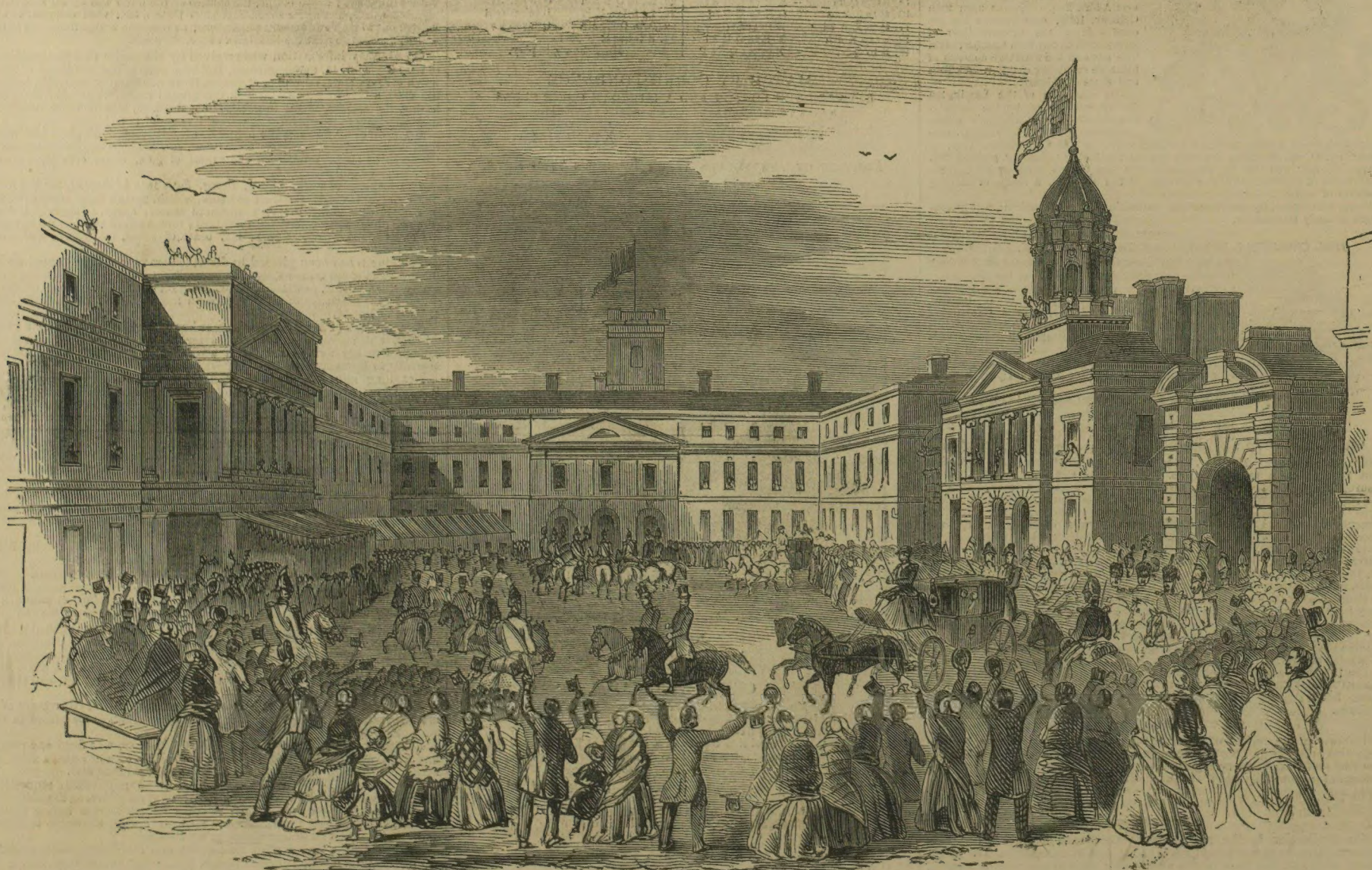
Sat in grand committee,
How to plague and starve the city.

This is the finest building in Dublin, and one of the very finest in the kingdom. Since its conversion into a bank, the interior has undergone an entire change, except the House of Lords, which yet retains very much of its original appearance. This is now the Court of Proprietors

Room, shown in our Illustration: in the semicircular recess, once occupied by the throne is a statue of King George III. The walls are hung with Dutch tapestry, which is very fine.

The Botanic Garden is close to the ancient village of Glasnevin, on one of the leading roads from Dublin to the eastern portion of the county, and also the county of Meath, distant about a mile and a half from the Post-office.

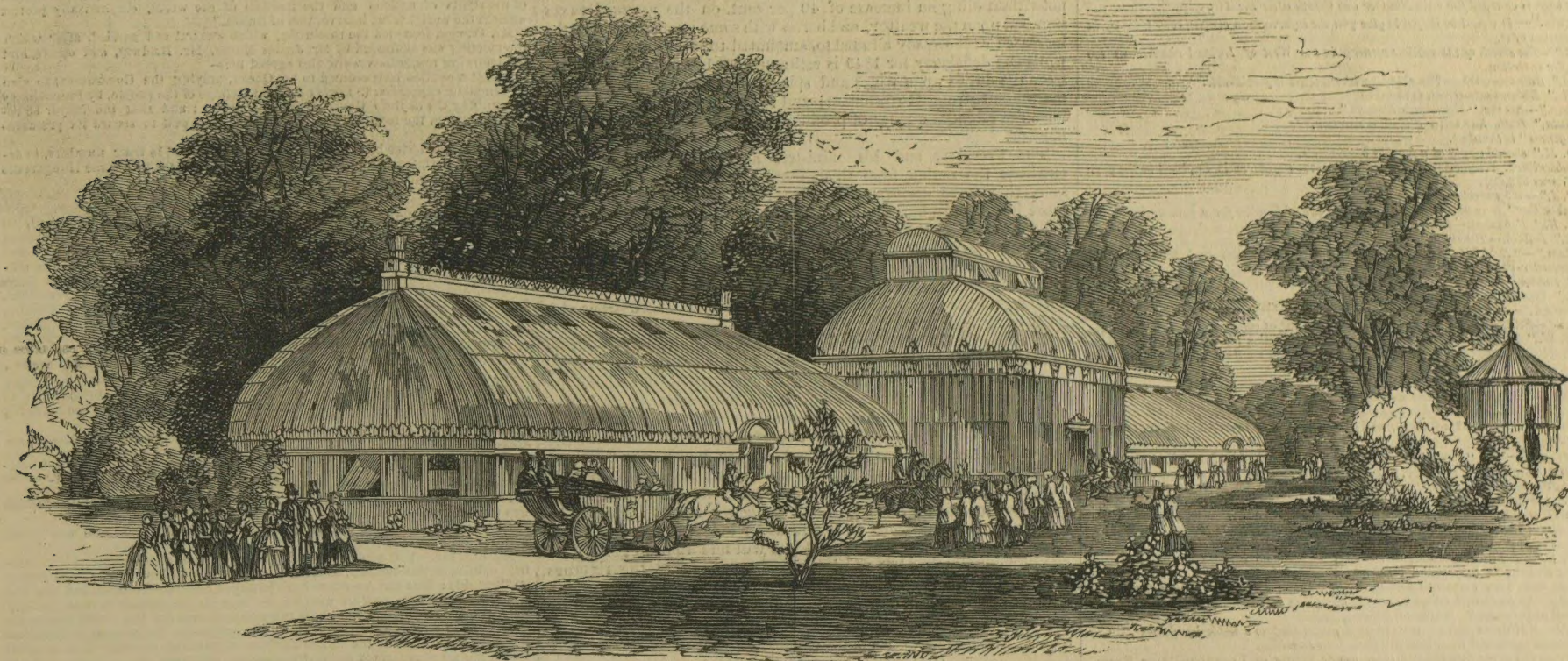
The Tolka, which divides the garden from the village, is a classic stream. On its banks the celebrated Addison, along with Swift, Parnell, Steele, and Tickell, lived during considerable periods of their lives. The ground now occupied by the Botanic Garden was the demesne of



ARRIVAL OF COMPANY IN THE COURT-YARD, DUBLIN CASTLE.



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE FEMALE INFANT SCHOOL OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION, IN MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.



ROYAL VISIT TO THE BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN.

Tickell, who came to Ireland in 1714, with Addison, who was secretary to Lord Sunderland, the then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The house in which the poet lived is still in tolerable preservation, and now that in which the curator resides. A distant view of it appears in our wood-cut representing the entrance-gate, where the arched bed-room windows and roof appear in the background. Immediately adjoining the garden is the great Glasnevin Cemetery, where the remains of the late Daniel O'Connell rest; and not far distant, in the same place, lie the ashes of the once celebrated lawyer and orator, John Philip Curran.

The handsome range of conservatories represented in our wood-cut has been recently built, and the expense mostly defrayed by special parliamentary grants. The garden is one of the largest in Europe, as well as one of the most comprehensive in design, containing as it does nearly thirty statute acres.

The illustration of the Court-yard of the Castle represents the arrival of the company to the Levee, described at page 89.

We next give a few additional details of the events of Thursday.

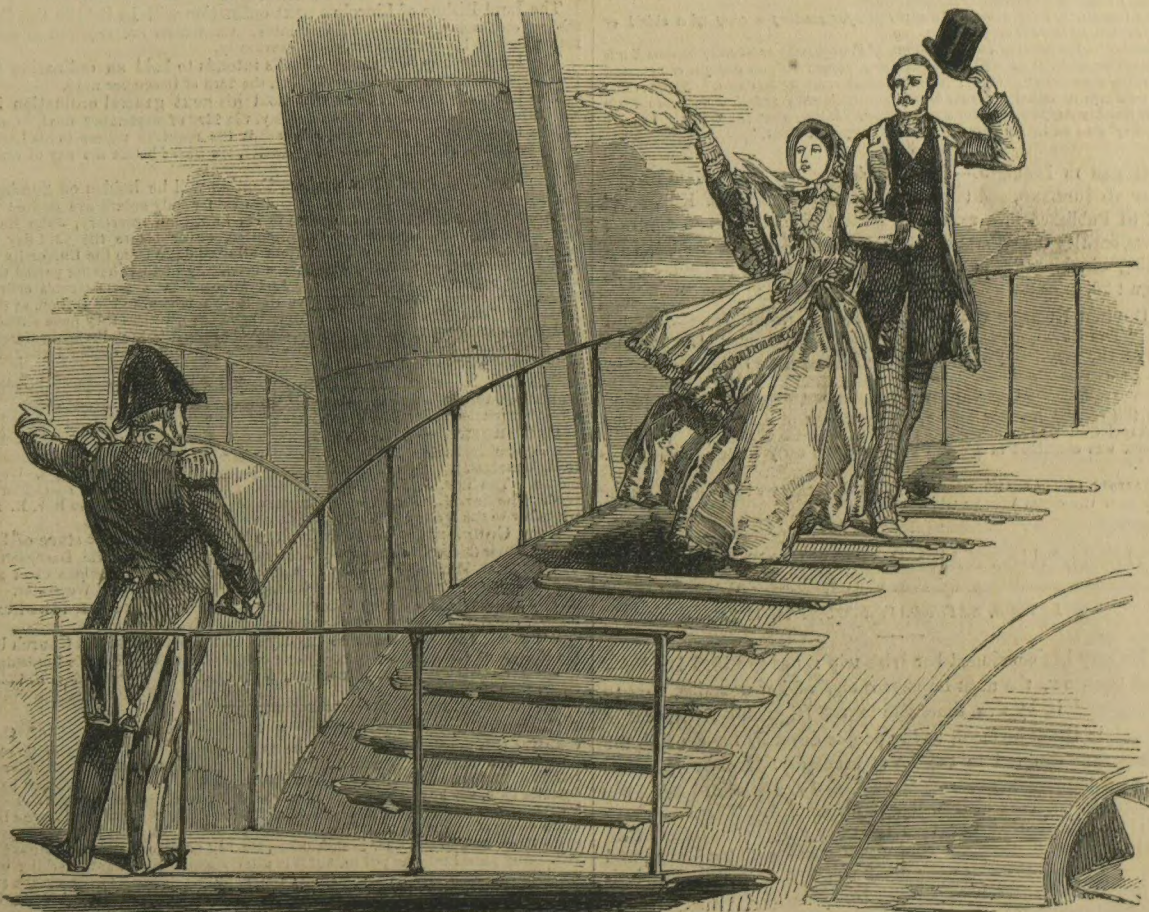
GRAND REVIEW IN PHOENIX-PARK.

On Thursday morning, soon after dawn, the crash of military music resounded in every street; the gleaming of arms and the waving of standards were visible in every great thoroughfare, as the troops marched to the ground. Nothing could be finer than the appearance of the various bodies of men—the solid columns of Infantry bristling with bayonets, in their scarlet and gray—the gay Lancers fluttering about the field, the very butterflies of war—the Hussars, all radiant with finery, and flashing steel and gold—the quick yet ponderous roll of the field Artillery, cutting deep into the sward, and still moving as nimbly as the horsemen beside them; then the splendid squadrons of the Enniskillens, and the sombre and steady-looking masses of constabulary in their uniforms of dark green, scarcely distinguishable, but by their superior bulk and stature from the Rifles beside them. The troops on the ground comprised two regiments of Hussars (7th and 8th), the 6th Carabineers, the 6th Enniskillens, and the 17th Lancers. The Infantry consisted of the 1st Royals (2nd battalion), 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, the 40th, 48th, 55th, 60th Rifles (2nd battalion), 71st Highland Light Infantry, and 9th Foot—in all 6160 men.

At ten o'clock the Royal standard was hoisted, and the Queen left the Lodge. Her Majesty was in an open barouche, drawn by four horses, with postillions and outriders. She was accompanied by the Royal children, and attended by the Countess of Clarendon. Prince Albert was mounted on a magnificent dark chesnut charger, and was dressed in the uniform of a Field-Marshal. He wore a star on the left breast.

The troops having been marched to the front of the Royal standard flag-staff, near which the Royal carriage was stationed, Prince Albert took the command with Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney.

(Continued on page 124.)



HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT LEAVING KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 19.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 20.—£100,000 was given by the Empress of Russia, at Amsterdam, for a single diamond, 1772.
 TUESDAY, 21.—Length of day 14h. 12m. Sun rises 4h. 55m., sets 7h. 9m.
 WEDNESDAY, 22.—Sun due east 6h. 40m.
 THURSDAY, 23.—Sir William Herschel died, aged 85, 1822.
 FRIDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew. Sun rises 5h. 0m., sets 7h. 3m.
 SATURDAY, 25.—Moon's First Quarter 4h. 55m. P.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 35	2 55	3 20	3 40	3 55	4 15	4 40
5 15	5 35	5 55	6 15	6 35	6 55	7 15
9 15	9 35	9 55	10 15	10 35	10 55	11 15
1 15	1 35	1 55	2 15	2 35	2 55	3 15
5 15	5 35	5 55	6 15	6 35	6 55	7 15

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. V., Dublin, is thanked for his letter. Our Correspondent is of opinion that the fatty matter, or 'bog spermaceti,' mentioned in Mr. Rogers's paper on the Bogs of Ireland, read to the Botanical Society of London, and printed in our Number of last week, is identical with the 'Fossil Butter' frequently found in the northern counties of Ireland, sometimes in rudely-formed barrels (see specimens in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin), and well known to Irish antiquaries. This, G. V. considers to set aside the idea of the 'bog spermaceti' being a mineral substance; therefore, its utility as one of the industrial resources of Ireland is at once evident.

"P. B. A.—Your William and Mary five-guinea piece, date 1691, will not bear a premium, and cannot be legally tendered.

"Camberwell.—Next week.

"Juvenis.—The child's 'History' gives the names.

"Wilhelmina.—A description of the various woods was printed in the 'Transactions of the Society of Arts, a few years since. See Ackermann's work on Coins: such books are not low priced.

"Q. E. D., Peckham.—Our inquiry has not been successful.

"H. G., Bristol.—The artist's error.

"W. L., Torc Mountain.—We have not room.

"H. C. F., Passage West.—Apply at 131, High Holborn.

"B. C. E.,—Hand-book for New Zealand," published by Parker, Strand.

"J. T. S., St. Martin's-lane.—We believe not.

"Vortex.—The register is considered correct.

"St. G., Basinghall-street.—Darley's elementary works on Algebra.

"Alpha Beta.—We do not understand.

"Alfredi, Hamwell Asylum.—We cannot interfere.

"An Old Subscriber.—Stockton.—The secretary.

"An Old Subscriber.—Booth's 'Principles of English Composition.'

"Victor, Bristol.—A note addressed to the Secretary of the Manchester Fine Arts Academy will doubtless elicit the desired information.

"A Subscriber.—Edes's Diamond Cement, sold by druggists.

"E. P. L., Hertford.—We cannot find room for the letter or paragraph.

"Van Tromp" is recommended to take or send his "noble of Edward III." to Mr. Webster, dealer in coins, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-Garden.

"Staines.—Apply to the Clerk to Hetherington's Charity to the Blind, at Christ's Hospital, London, not by letter, but through a friend or agent. Petitions for persons duly qualified are issued between October 1 and November 3.

"A Constant Reader, Teignmouth.—'The Garden of England' has been applied to more than one picturesque portion of England: perhaps Kent has the best claim to the distinction.

"Julius.—Any five consecutive Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be had at Sixpence each; if less than five Numbers, or not consecutive, one Shilling each is charged for each Number one month after the date of publication.

"Edna.—It would be illegal to give you the information sought, even were we in possession of it.

"S. S.—The sketch of the sublime scenery in the West of Ireland reached us too late for insertion.

"Fred, Gainsborough.—The absence without leave is punishable.

"G. H., Bishopsgate-street, is thanked.

"Chopin.—See the 'Musician's Riddle.'

"Lavinia, Bath, had better consult a solicitor.

"Dungeness" is thanked.

"C. D. M., should apply at a foreign bookseller's.

"A Subscriber, Watford.—The number of births registered in England in the year 1846 was 572,625.

"T. C. J.—We regret that we had not room.

"A Subscriber" may obtain a freedom of the city of London for a sum under £20.

"J. A. B., Penzance.—Probably, next week.

"J. C., Dublin.—The signature would be illegal.

"Miriam.—'Real Life in India' is published by Houlston and Stoneman, 65, Paternoster-row.

"H., Dublin.—We have not room for the lines.

"J. B., Cheshire.—The notice is legal.

"Shamrock.—Declined.

"Alpha.—Still, you do not say in what department of engraving on metal.

"H. G. W., Lynn.—See Mackenzie's 'Emigrant's Guide to Australia.'

"An English Pelestrian" is thanked for his notes; but we have not room to print them.

"R. S. H., Belfast.—We cannot find space for the thirteen stanzas.

"E. Fitz G.—The 'song' does not suit.

"J. B., Nether Hall.—The finely engraved portrait of 'Raphael,' at fifteen, from the picture in the Louvre Gallery, will be found in No. 184 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"Enslaved.—The 'Railway Anecdote Book,' published by Smith and Co., 136, Strand, may be had, by order, of any bookseller.

"An Astronomical Enquirer.—We believe that Lord Rosse's telescope does not render the diameters of the fixed stars appreciable. The remark of Sir W. Herschel is to be understood as referring to brightness alone.

"A Constant Reader.—The Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel is brother of Charles, present Earl of Gainsborough. He has just completed his 50th year.

"V. V. V.—The arms of Black are 'Ary, a saltire sa. between a mullet in chief and a crescent in base gu. a chief of the second.' The arms of Stratton are 'Ary, four bars embattled counterembattled sa.; over all an escutcheon gu.' Crest: 'An eagle with wings expanded standing on a man's hand in armour couped at the wrist.' Motto: 'Surge et flecto.'

"L. W.—'Maison noble' are those families that are noble by descent. The 'maisons nobles,' those that are themselves ennobled.

"C. W.—The arms enclosed are those of the family of Thompson-Baron Haversham.

"Y. H.—Liveries are governed by the arms: the 'field' is the principal colour of the coat; the first 'charge,' 'turnings up.'

"Audax Ingenii.—The fee at the Herald's Office for sending a copy of a shield of arms registered there is very trifling.

"Frederica.—The arms of the M'Donnells, of Freugh, who eventually became Earls of Dumfries, were, 'As a lion rampant arg. gorged with an antique crown, and imperially crowned, or. Crest: A lion's gamb erect and erased. Supporters: Two wild men wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding in their hands flaming daggers pointing upward, ppr. Motto, over the crest: 'Vincere vel mori;' and under the arms, 'Pro Deo, Rege et Patria.'

THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.—The auspicious event of HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND, and the "Excursions to the Lakes of Killarney," will be Published in a separate Part of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, entitled the "Part for Ireland," in an appropriate wrapper, containing Six Numbers of the Journal, to be ready on Monday next, August 20, price 3s.

THE DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—containing "The Royal Visit to Ireland"—published August 11, may be had at the original price (1s.) until September 8; after which the charge will be 2s.

* In the present Number appears an Engraving of her Majesty presenting the Royal Children on board the Yacht, in Kingstown Harbour. The same incident was engraved in a small portion of the early edition, but was cancelled.

HER MAJESTY IN SCOTLAND.—Next week we shall engrave two additional illustrations of the Royal Visit to Glasgow.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1849.

HER Majesty has concluded her Irish trip: has gratified Dublin—pleased Glasgow, the most important city of her domains, next to London—and is, by this time, safe in the Highland retirement of Balmoral, in the enjoyment, as her people devoutly hope, of all the blessings that can fall to the lot of humanity. Her progress has been in the highest degree satisfactory; and she has left behind her impressions of good which will not be effaced. There is every reason to believe that her visit to Ireland is but the first of an annual series, and that the mutual satisfaction of the Queen and people of Ireland towards each other will lead to a still more intimate acquaintance on both sides. Her Majesty's delight at the unexpected cordiality and enthusiasm of her Irish people is no

secret. She has found her way into their hearts; and we trust that in future years both England and Ireland will see the happy results of the confidence that will date from her first visit. Her Majesty has taken occasion to show the Irish people the interest she takes in their country, by conferring upon the Prince of Wales the title of Earl of Dublin—a small matter in itself, but one which shows, in connexion with many others, the current of her feeling. If, as is supposed, it should be resolved that she shall hold her Court annually in Dublin, a still more substantial mark of her good intentions will be conferred, and a foundation will be laid for the fair, free, and kindly introduction of the English and Irish people to each other. Hitherto, they have been estranged by their mutual ignorance—an ignorance perpetuated and fostered by unwise politicians and uncharitable sectarians. Her Majesty promises to be the means of removing it; and we trust that many a now miserable and uncultivated district, covered with unroofed cottages and squalid paupers, will have cause to bless the day when Englishmen were induced to follow in the footsteps of the Sovereign; and learn the capabilities of that rich soil, and the many good qualities of a long-suffering and long-slandered, but grateful and affectionate people.

THE French nation is fairly entangled in financial difficulties. The corrupt extravagance of the reign of Louis Philippe dwindles into insignificance when compared with the reckless extravagance which has characterised the Republic. The Ministers of the Monarchy, although they may have expended lavishly, were wise enough to hold firm by the sources of revenue at their command; but the National Assembly of the Republic not only authorised an immense outlay out of resources diminished by the commercial panic that always follows Revolution, but, with insane generosity, abolished some of the most prolific of existing taxes, without providing substitutes for them. In the remarkable message of the President to the present Assembly the naked truth was very plainly told. The additional charges rendered necessary by the Revolution, including the loose expenditure of the Provisional Government, the absurd national workshops, the redemption of the pawn-tickets of the mob of Paris, the salaries of members of the Chambers, the maintenance of the *Garde Mobile*, the cost of powder and shot for foreign and home service, and of the largely-increased army, amounted, in round numbers, to 205 millions and a half, or £8,220,000 sterling. In addition to this evil reckoning, the public debt in 1848 was increased by the creation of *rentes* to the amount of 56 millions and a half of francs. The tax on wines and spirits, producing one hundred millions of francs, or £4,000,000 sterling per annum, was abolished by the National Assembly during the last days of its existence, in order to please the populace of the capital. The estimated deficiency for 1848, notwithstanding an increase of 40 per cent. on the assessed taxes imposed upon the wealthy, and borne with some grumbling, and the increased debt already alluded to, amounted to 72 millions of francs; while the deficiency for 1849 is estimated at 180 millions. To restore the duties upon wines and spirits is too dangerous even for the present strong Government; and to invent new taxes that shall have the essential quality of productiveness, is beyond the skill of mortals.

The President and his ministers have, if it be possible, to extricate the nation from this dilemma. Hitherto, as we have seen, they have discovered no expeditious more statesmanlike or more just than to borrow;—tiding over the evil hour, and leaving the next year or the next generation to provide for itself. But even this unworthy and unsafe policy has proved unsuccessful, by the President's own showing, and they have been compelled at last to have recourse to an income-tax—the most unpopular, the most odious, and the most easily avoided of all taxes. There is one element of fairness about the French Income-tax which is not possessed by the Income and Property-tax in this country;—it is to extend to all incomes whatsoever. In a country like France, where incomes are far more equal than amongst us, and where the vast majority of the people, including the multitudinous owners of small pieces of land, do not possess incomes of more than a thousand francs a year, upon the average, the very fairness of the tax will increase its unpopularity. Were the Income-tax rendered necessary by a coalition of the great Powers against France, it would be paid, were it ten times as excessive; but in a state of things where the national glory in foreign conquest is not to be flattered, and the national existence as an independent state is not threatened, we fear that the President will find that, to get out of one difficulty, he has but run into another—and that the rigorous collection of the tax will concentrate against his Government an amount of hostility in the highest degree perilous to the existing quietude of the country.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ORDINATIONS.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln's next ordination will be held in the Cathedral on Sunday, the 23rd of September. Candidates are required to send their papers to his Lordship six weeks previously.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells intends to hold an ordination in the Cathedral Church of Wells on Sunday, the 23rd of December next.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter will hold his next general ordination in the Cathedral Church of Exeter on Sunday, the 23rd of September next. Candidates for holy orders are desired to transmit the requisite papers to his Lordship's secretary, Mr. Ralph Barnes, at Exeter, six weeks before the day of ordination.

The Lord Bishop of Ely's next ordination will be held on Sunday, the 23rd day of September next. Candidates for holy orders are desired to transmit the requisite papers (prepaid) to his Lordship's secretary, John Burder, Esq., 27, Parliament-street, Westminster, on or before the 23rd day of August next. The Bishop requires from all candidates from the University of Cambridge applying for deacon's orders, a certificate of their having passed the voluntary theological examination. And all candidates for deacon's orders (except on college titles) are to give immediate notice to the Bishop, at the Palace, Ely, of their intention of offering themselves, unless they have already had communication with his Lordship, or his chaplain, the Rev. Professor Corrie, St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge. The Bishop particularly requests that due attention be paid to papers being sent in on or before the 23d inst.

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury proposes to hold his next ordination on Sunday, 23rd December. Candidates for deacon's orders are requested to send their names to the Bishop not later than the 20th of September next.

PREFERRMENTS.—Rev. J. Morgan to the rectory of St. Andrews, Glamorganshire; £398. Rev. J. Bardley to the perpetual curacy of Bradford-road, Manchester. The Rev. C. Bridges to the rectory of St. Mary's, Weymouth. The Rev. J. Browne to the rectory of Christ Church, Blackfriars-road. The Rev. J. Bennett to the rectory of Istoket; £964. The Rev. R. B. Greenlaw to the rectory of Bradwell-near-the-sea, Essex; £1624.

NEW CHURCHES.—On Tuesday, the 14th inst., the first stone of St. Bartholomew Church, at Claycross, in the parish of North Wingfield, Derbyshire, was laid by G. Turbutt, Esq.—On Tuesday, the 7th inst., the new church of St. Thomas-in-the-Batts, Coventry, was consecrated by the Bishop of Worcester.

The pupils of St. Alban's Grammar-School have presented the head master, the Rev. H. Hall, with a handsome silver salver.

All persons who desire to be employed in the service of the Church by the Bishop of Cape Town, must apply for testimonials to one of his Lordship's commissaries—the Rev. Dr. Williamson, Sutton Coldfield; or the Rev. E. Colebridge, Eton College.

CHUBB'S REGISTERED RAILWAY CASH-BOX.—The object of this contrivance is to effect the safe transmission of money from intermediate stations to the principal terminus. The box is made of wrought iron, and is locked down to the floor of the guard's carriage. The large lid is fastened by a detector lock, the key of which is alone kept by the head accountant. Each station-master has a different key which unlocks a small door in the large lid, when a bag of money or a small parcel may be put into a receptacle which presents itself, and as the door is shut down, the bag or parcel is dropped into the box. Any parcel may be put in, but it is utterly impossible to get anything out until the box arrives at its destination; the main lid being opened by the accountant, who then takes possession of the cash. The invention has been registered by Messrs. Chubb and Son, and has been adopted by the Great Western and other railways.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

REMOURED ROYAL VISITS.—It is currently reported in well-informed circles that during the sojourn of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert at Balmoral, they will visit the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at Dunrobin Castle, and the Earl of Aberdeen, at Haddo House.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Monday was the anniversary of the birthday of her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The usual royal demonstrations were made in the Royal parishes during the day, and in the evening her Majesty's tradespeople illuminated, in celebration of the auspicious event.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—The anniversary of the birthday of the Duchess of Kent was celebrated with great rejoicing on Friday, at Tonbridge Wells, where her Royal Highness is at present sojourning.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE OF LEUCHTENBERG.—This illustrious member of the Czar's family arrived at Southampton on Saturday last, in the Russian steam-frigate *Kamshatka*. His Imperial Highness came to town the same day, and was received at the railway terminus by Baron Brunnow, the Russian Minister, by whom he was conducted to Ashburnham House, where he has remained the guest of his Excellency. On Saturday his Imperial Highness went to the Opera, and on Sunday the Prince made calls on the Duke of Wellington, Viscount Palmerston, Prince Metternich, &c. During the early part of the week the Prince "lunched" in London, visiting all the principal public establishments, private exhibitions, &c.; and on Tuesday Baron Brunnow gave a grand banquet in his honour, at which Lord John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, and several foreign Ministers were present. On Thursday the Prince left town and re-embarked at Southampton, en route for Madeira, where his Imperial Highness purposes to reside during the ensuing winter for the benefit of his health, which is somewhat unsatisfactory. The Duke of Leuchtenberg married, in 1839, the Grand Duchess Mary, eldest daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, by whom he has a family of four children. The Grand Duchess, being at this time in an interesting situation, is prevented from accompanying her husband.

The Duke of Wellington left Apsley House on Monday for Walmer Castle. The gallant and noble Duke, who is in the enjoyment of excellent health, will shortly receive a succession of visitors.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SYMPATHY WITH THE HUNGARIANS.

On Monday, at Birmingham, a town's meeting, convened by the mayor of the borough, was held at the Corn-Exchange, for the purpose of sympathising with the people of Hungary, and memorialising the Government to recognise the independence of the Hungarians.

Amongst those present were Samuel Thornton, Esq., mayor; W. Scholefield, Esq., M.P.; Alderman Palmer, George Dawson, Esq., S. Bray, Esq., town clerk; Alderman Martineau, ex-mayor; Joseph Sturge, Esq., &c.

The Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said he was very happy in being able to respond to the highly respectable requisition which had been presented to him.

W. Scholefield, Esq., M.P., moved the first resolution, viz.:—
 "That, as Englishmen, as lovers of freedom, civil and religious, as true Conservatives, and as friends of progress, this meeting feel it a sacred duty to express their earnest, entire, and unreserved approbation of the Hungarian struggle for independence, and their humble and hearty admiration of Hungarian heroism."

The Rev. Dr. Raphall, Jewish minister, who seconded the resolution, Mr. Gill, and Mr. Joseph Sturge, briefly addressed the meeting.

The resolution was carried.

G. M. Muntz, Esq., M.P., moved the next resolution, which was as follows:—
 "Resolved,—That we look with deep and unmitigated abhorrence upon the savage and horrible manner in which Austria carries on the war, and as friends of the rights of nations and the freedom of the world, emphatically protest against the unrighteous intervention of Russia."

Mr. Dawson seconded the resolution, which was put and carried, after which the meeting was addressed by Mr. James Mason, Mr. Baldwin, and others, and the following resolutions were also agreed to:—

"That a petition be presented to the Queen, praying the Government to give an emphatic expression to these universal feelings of the people, by immediately recognising the *de facto* Government of Hungary; and that the Mayor be requested to sign the same on behalf of the meeting, and to secure its presentation."

"That a committee be appointed, with power to add to their numbers, to organise a subscription, and to take all desirable means for aiding the Hungarians throughout the struggle."

MEETING AT DERBY.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Derby, in the Town-hall, on Monday evening. From 800 to 1000 were present. The meeting was convened by the Mayor, in compliance with a requisition signed by men of all parties—clergymen and dissenting ministers, &c. The object was to unite with the citizens of London and other towns in an expression of sympathy with the Hungarians, and to consider the propriety of addressing a memorial to Government. By an oversight, the Romans were omitted from the heading of the requisition, and the resolutions were therefore limited to the cause of the Hungarians, though several of the speakers—the Mayor among them—referred to the position of the Romans.

The chair was taken by the Mayor.

Mr. Alderman Moss gave a brief history of the Hungarians and their connexion with Austria, and, after deprecating in the strongest manner the interference of Russia, and the horrid barbarities committed by Haynau, proposed the following resolution:—

"That this meeting recognises the right of every independent nation to manage its own internal affairs; that it deeply sympathises with the Hungarians, who have suffered so many calamities while heroically contending for this right; and protests against the armed interference of Russia to deprive those gallant people of national freedom, and to entail on them and their posterity a forced subjection to arbitrary power."

The Rev. C. P. Shepherd, curate of St. Peter's, seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

The Mayor then called upon Mr. Bass, M.P. for the borough, who was hailed with several rounds of cheering.

Mr. Bass said.—It is admitted on all hands, by writers of every shade of political opinion in this country, that the Hungarians have law, justice, and equity on their side; that the Austrians have outraged their constitution, and that the young Emperor is himself an usurper so long as he refuses to swear to their ancient constitution, and who, be it remembered, was not the direct heir to the kingly crown after the abdication of the last emperor. The present emperor has not a shadow of title to the throne until he is prepared to ratify that compact which has for ages formed the first and capital condition, viz. to swear fealty to the constitution and independence of Hungary, to maintain its neutrality as a confederate kingdom, but not a dependency of the Austrian empire. But it is unnecessary to dwell on this part of the subject. The fact that an independent nation is attacked, and that it is sought to compel it to conform its laws and institutions to those of its neighbours whose habits, principles, and policy it repudiates, is enough to arouse our anger and invoke our sympathy; but if we look further, and see this monstrous and unnatural outrage of Austria successful, where cannot we expect the same spirit to lead despotism? What nation can dare to hope for free progress to liberty when menaced by the brute strength of Russia, which hangs on its borders and longs to cross them? (Renewed cheers.) Austria allied with Russia, how far may not success tempt them to run in a career so congenial to the goliaths of Siberia and Spielberg. (Cheers.) Where might they not stretch their unhallowed arms? So that, in addition to the cause of the Hungarian nation, there are considerations which require foresight and vigilance on our part. The two Emperors have, as you are aware, already contrived to partition Poland; and it will not be to their forbearance we may owe the non-division of other countries which we should be sorry to see within their grasp. (Hear.) But not only is the cause of liberty endangered, but humanity too. The practice of war, which has attained something of the generous gentleness of chivalry in civilised nations, becomes in the armies of Austria and Russia a copy of the savagery of the barbarian. You have heard of the butcheries of Haynau—how that he has sacked towns, scourged women, hung the clergy, and butchered his prisoners! (Vehement cries of "Shame.") Have you not read the horrid proclamations of this monster, whose name is become a by-word, and whose deeds one shudders with horror from contemplating in all their revolting features? Surely, such deeds will bring down a righteous retribution. (Loud cheers.) We desire to tell the people of Hungary that they have our entire sympathy, and our fervent prayers for their success, and our assurance that we will endeavour to support them in every lawful and honourable effort. (Loud cheers.) I will now, gentlemen, read the resolution which it will be my pleasure to propose for your adoption. It is as follows:—

"That a memorial, signed by the chairman in behalf of the meeting, be presented to her Majesty, through her Majesty's Foreign Secretary of State, expressive of the sense of this meeting, and earnestly praying for the immediate recognition of the Government *de facto* of Hungary, as demanded not less by justice, policy, and the commercial interests of both countries, than by a solicitude to stop the effusion of human blood, and to terminate the barbarous atrocities which mark the progress of the Austrian and Russian armies."

The Rev. J. Gawthorn having seconded the resolution, it was carried unanimously, as also was the following memorial:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The memorial of the inhabitants of Derby, adopted at a public meeting convened by the Worshipful the Mayor, and held in the Guildhall, August 15th, 1849.—Sheweth, That your Memorialists deeply deplore the invasion of Hungary by the armies of Russia; that such armed interference in the internal affairs of independent states is subversive of national freedom, is calculated to destroy the liberties of mankind, and greatly imperils the peace of Europe.—That, while your Memorialists rejoice in the Constitution of their native land, and the invaluable blessings it imparts to every class of the community, they sincerely sympathise with the Hungarian people in their rights and heroic struggle to secure for themselves and their posterity the advantages of free institutions and of good government. That your Memorialists humbly, but earnestly beseech your Majesty's Government to protest against the invasion of Hungary by the Russians, and, by timely mediation, to employ all the moral influence of Britain in behalf of the liberties of the oppressed people of Hungary; and that your Majesty's Government will not fail to recognise, without delay, the independence of that nation.

Mr. Bass is to present it to her Majesty, through her Majesty's Foreign Secretary. The meeting closed with three cheers for Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, and Guyon; three for Mr. Bass, and three for Lord Palmerston. A subscription has been opened in the town for the Hungarians.

REPRESENTATION OF KIDDERMINSTER.—Agitation increases in this borough. In addition to Mr. Gisborne and Mr. John Best, as candidates, a third gentleman has introduced himself to the electors in the person of Mr. Craw-

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The first aggregate meeting of this association was held on Monday night, in Drury-lane Theatre. The building was crowded in every part. Upon the stage were Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., the President; Lord Dudley Coultis Stuart, M.P.; Lord Nugent, M.P.; Mr. C. Lushington, M.P.; Mr. G. Thompson, M.P.; Count Pulski, Mr. S. Harford, the Rev. T. Spencer, Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. T. Prout, Sir F. Knowles, Bart.; Mr. C. Wordsworth, Mr. Miall, &c.

Sir J. Walsley (who presided) read letters of apology from Mr. Hume, M.P., and Mr. Cobden, M.P., who were unable to give their attendance.

The following report of the council was read:—

"It is with the utmost gratification that the council have to announce to the first aggregate meeting of members the indisputable success of the association. Impressed with a deep sense of the responsibility incurred by undertaking to conduct so momentous an agitation, and conscious of the evils to be apprehended to the cause of rational progress from faction, they have endeavoured to exercise the greatest caution in their movements, and have avoided stimulating undue hopes of success, or exciting expectations not to be realised.

"But a few months have elapsed since the association announced its existence. The aspect of political affairs at the moment of its organisation was not generally deemed propitious. The public mind was restless and alarmed. Political events abroad had unduly excited at once the hopes and fears of different sections of the community. The disunion of the working and middle classes was beginning to be looked upon as an insurmountable obstruction to progress; and a feeling of discouragement prevailed amongst the most earnest reformers of all classes. These circumstances, deemed so adverse by many, seemed to the originators of this association but additional reasons for the necessity of endeavouring to establish an organisation that should direct the public mind into those constitutional channels which can alone safely guide political agitation. They sought, therefore, to produce such a modification and consolidation of the various propositions advocated by political reformers as should unite the middle and working classes in one comprehensive and invincible movement. Relying on the soundness of these views, and the indestructible strength of the great principles of reform, they launched the association.

"After repeated deliberations, and having consulted with the leaders of all classes of Reformers, it was resolved to advocate the following reforms:—

"1. Such an extension of the franchise as will give to every male occupier of a tenement, or any portion of a tenement, for which he shall be rated, or shall have claimed to be rated, to the relief of the poor, the right to be registered as an elector.

"2. The adoption of the system of voting by ballot.

"3. The limitation of the duration of Parliaments to three years.

"4. Such a change in the arrangement of the electoral districts as shall produce a more equal apportionment of representatives to constituents.

"5. The abolition of the property qualification for members of Parliament.

"The enthusiastic response made to these propositions at the first great meeting at the London Tavern, and the moderation and forbearance evinced by the different classes of Reformers, fully justify the confidence with which the association had been founded.

"The remarkable and unprecedented unanimity displayed on this, and every subsequent occasion, enables the association to congratulate itself on having adopted a course which has thus happily led to the blending into an effective movement both of those who consider that more, and those who consider that less, than the change now proposed would be nearer the standard of absolute political perfection.

"The means adopted by the council to promote the necessary publicity, and to obtain the requisite funds, have been made with the closest consideration of the circumstances by which they were surrounded.

"The plan of agitation hitherto pursued has been to visit in succession the various boroughs; and public meetings have been held in Lambeth, Finsbury, Marylebone, the Tower Hamlets, Greenwich, Southwark, and West London, which, with the meeting now held in Westminster, will include every section of the metropolis.

"With a desire not to exaggerate, the council can safely assert that they have been everywhere enthusiastically greeted by crowded assemblies, held invariably in the largest buildings available in the localities.

"Such animating, because unequivocal success, ensures the utmost vigour to the progress of the association, and at the same time affords a triumphant reply to those who, ignorant of the condition and wishes of the people, or interested in misrepresenting them, declare that they are indifferent to those great political principles which are the criteria of a nation's energy, and an apathy regarding which is the sure forerunner of its decline.

"The principles advocated by the association, when thoroughly examined, will be found to be of a restorative and preservative nature. They have been consecrated through many generations by genius and patriotism, and, when completely developed, must tend to the well-being of every member of the community. The association does not propose to attempt the reorganisation of society, but seeks only to effect such a reform of the Commons' House of Parliament as shall admit the representatives of every class and interest, and produce an assembly competent to direct the affairs of this great empire in all its vast and complicated relations, so as to command the full confidence of the whole people.

"The chief and, perhaps, the only formidable opposition that the association will encounter, may be expected from those of the propertied classes who confound reform with revolution, persons who have not sufficiently examined the subject to be convinced that the true safeguard to property consists in such a complete representation of the people as will ensure an equitable system of legislation. Dangerous and disorganising agitation can never cease, nor the turbulence caused by a class legislation be annihilated, until the broad and sure foundation of a really popular representation shall be secured. If evidence of this position be desired, the council would point to the contrast between the condition of those countries in which real liberty has made the greatest advance, and that of those in which, on the one hand, the progress of the people has been openly restrained by tyrannical despotism; and, on the other, the appearance of constitutional government has been studiously and rigidly preserved only to destroy the reality of representation by the most persevering and shameless corruption that ever disgraced the annals of civilisation.

"It now remains to urge on the people the absolute necessity of their making an earnest and united effort to obtain those political rights which should be the patrimony of every civilised man, and without which the advantages and the blessings produced by science and civilisation are comparatively unimportant.

"It would be idle to attempt to conceal that much of the success which waits to reward the persevering efforts of this association must be the result of the individual exertions of the people. Two great practical modes of action should be ever borne in mind—the existing registers must be closely watched and purified; the county constituencies must be enlarged by the vigorous and simultaneous working, in every locality, of freehold-qualification societies.

"In this movement the men of Birmingham set the example, which was speedily followed by the midland counties. In Manchester, and in almost all other large towns, freehold land and building societies have also been formed; whilst in the metropolis this council has aided in the establishment of one for the emancipation of the home counties. By the aid of these societies, the forty-shilling franchise is brought within the reach of every industrious man placed above the struggle for the mere necessities of life. A judicious investment of £20, which may be subscribed at the rate of 1s. a week, will thus secure an annual return to the subscriber of at least 10 per cent. upon his outlay, and place him upon the register for the county in which his qualification is situated.

"The amount of individual aid thus brought to the common cause will be the fairest test of the sincerity and public spirit of the great body of reformers; and the vigour which the freehold-qualification movement has hitherto displayed affords every reason for a confident expectation that it will constitute one of the most efficient means for the attainment of political rights.

"The movement having now become a fact of unequivocal import, and having ensured the support of the metropolis and its environs, the council, in obedience to the necessity of its position, and in compliance with repeated invitations from many of the largest provincial towns, no longer hesitates to extend the operations of the association to the whole kingdom. Its scope, like its object, is now national; and the council earnestly calls upon the enlightened reformers in all parts of the country at once to unite with this great movement for the extension of popular rights.

"To accomplish the objects of the association, it needs scarcely to be said that a large amount of pecuniary aid has now become indispensable. Small subscriptions, if universally contributed, will suffice, but it is necessary that the council should be furnished with adequate means of competing with the compact body of their interested opponents, who will cling to the abuses by which they profit till the united efforts of an earnest and indignant people shall enforce their relinquishment.

"It is not within the object of the present report to dilate upon the results of the proposed change; but the council cannot conclude without reiterating their confirmed belief that it will tend to the preservation of our most valuable institutions, give stability and protection to property, elevate and improve the condition of all classes of the people, and consequently raise the kingdom to a height of prosperity and grandeur which amidst all its successes it has never yet attained."

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Lushington, M.P., the Rev. T. Spencer, Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Lord Nugent, M.P., Mr. E. Miall, Mr. F. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. Clark, Mr. G. Thompson, M.P.

SYMPATHY WITH THE HUNGARIANS.—On Wednesday evening a large meeting of the residents of the Tower Hamlets was held at the Butlers' Arms Inn, Bethnal Green-road, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Hungarians, and aiding them in their present struggle for independence. Mr. Robinson was called to the chair, and the following resolutions were passed:—"That this meeting regard with sincere admiration and respect the noble determination of the Hungarian nation to maintain its independence against the tyrannical encroachments of Austrian and Russian despotism." "That while this meeting expresses its indignation at the abominable atrocities committed by the Russian and Austrian armies during their infamous invasion of Hungary, it is also of opinion that justice, humanity, and national policy imperatively demand the immediate recognition of Hungarian independence by the British Government." A petition for Her Majesty, founded upon the foregoing resolutions, was adopted, and it was agreed that it should be intrusted to Lord Palmerston for presentation.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Scaffoldings have been erected since the prorogation of Parliament, to enable the artists to complete the frescoes in the new House of Lords. Preparations are also being made to put in the additional painted window; and considerable progress has been made in executing the frescoes in the Victoria Gallery.

shay Bailey, son of Mr. Bailey, M.P. for Brecknockshire. Mr. Bailey and Mr. Best are both Protectionists, and the difference in their position, if any, arises from purely local causes. Mr. Bailey, however, is said to be the nominee of Lord Ward. Mr. Gisborne continues to seek the suffrages of the electors in the most independent spirit. The new writ for the borough has been issued, and fixes the election for next Tuesday week, the 28th instant.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—On Monday evening, a large public meeting was held on Parker's Piece, Cambridge, in favour of parliamentary and financial reform. The following resolutions were proposed, in speeches of appropriate character, and were enthusiastically adopted:—"That, with the view of obtaining a large reduction of taxation, and an entire change in the method of raising the taxes, and to give to the tax-payers a proper influence in the House of Commons, this meeting recommends a hearty union of all classes to obtain a reform in our representative system, by a wide extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, the more equal division of the population into polling districts, and triennial elections." "That this meeting expresses its respect for, and confidence in, those earnest members of the House of Commons who are contending for parliamentary and financial reform; and pledges itself to sustain any constitutional movement that may be set on foot for obtaining the entire deliverance of the English people from the influence of monopolists and tax-eaters through the medium of a thorough reform of the Commons House of Parliament."

THE HARBOUR OF REFUGE AT DOVER.—This gigantic undertaking, which has been steadily and satisfactorily progressing since its commencement two years since, was visited and inspected by his Grace the Duke of Wellington on Wednesday, when his Grace expressed himself highly satisfied with the progress of the work. The plan of the proposed harbour may be described in brief to consist of the enclosure of about 500 acres of water, extending from about 100 yards west of the old harbour nearly to the South Foreland. That portion of the contract already let consists of a wall or pier running out from the main land 800 feet into the sea. This pier is 63 feet in width, and 29 feet above low-water mark. The west wall consists of 18 feet, and the east wall of 16½ feet of solid masonry, Portland and Bramley Fall stone of the best quality being used in their construction. The centre is filled up with patent concrete, composed of due proportions of shingle, hydraulic lime, and pozzolano (or lava from the burning mountains), obtained at Civita Vecchia, the extraordinary binding qualities of which, when ground to a fine powder, and moistened with water, have only recently been discovered. The foundation of this wall is laid 6 feet below low-water mark, and the operations for this portion of the work are carried on in three colossal diving bells, the arrangement of which is so perfect that the workmen remain under water for five hours at a time, heaving the rock and fitting in the stones, the least of which, by the terms of the contract, must weigh three tons.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Friday week a dreadful explosion of fire-damp occurred at Mr. William Thomas's colliery, situated about two miles from the village of Aberdare, near Merthyr Tydvil. The shock was felt for miles round. Soon after the fatal event, a most melancholy scene took place—mothers hurrying in search of sons, wives in search of their husbands, their cries rending the air as corpse after corpse was brought to sight. The number of people in the pit at the moment of this melancholy accident amounted to 112; and of the 51 who were killed, 37 lost their lives through suffocation, the remaining 14 being burnt to death. Seven horses out of eleven were also killed; and a rumour prevails in the neighbourhood that the colliery, previous to the accident, was not in a fit and proper condition. It is confidently asserted that the cause of this most awful catastrophe was the negligence of one of the colliers in going to a dangerous heading without a safety-lamp. It is scarcely three years ago since twenty-eight human lives were destroyed by an explosion of the same nature and near the same pit.

DESTRUCTION OF FAIRM PROPERTY BY FIRE.—On Sunday night, shortly after eight o'clock, a fearful conflagration occurred upon the estate of Sir Thomas Lennard, situate at Wennington, near Rainham, in Essex, about eighteen miles from London. The property in which the disaster commenced was tenanted by Charles Richard Webb, Esq., of Belmont Castle, Grays. The flames, when discovered, were raging in a wheat rick on the south-east corner of the stack-yard. Mr. Parratt, the agent to Sir Thomas Lennard, with a great number of villagers, hastened to the scene, and tried, by every possible means, to get the fire under, but without effect, and in the course of a few minutes the fire had seized upon a number of ricks of wheat, hay, and straw, so that there was property covering upwards of half an acre in a general blaze. Lieut. Sinclair and Mr. Greensill, with a strong body of artillery and several engines, instantly started from Purfleet barracks to the scene; and the flames continued to progress, and the light being seen in London, caused the engine of the brigade in Watling-street, and also that of the West of England Company, in the Waterloo-road, to start in search of the fire. When the London engines reached the spot the whole of the property, except the dwelling-house and the granary, was enveloped in an immense sheet of flame. The engines were kept at work during the night, and the whole of Monday morning. The property destroyed by this disastrous event is very considerable; and had it not been for the exertions of Mr. Parratt, Sir Thomas Lennard's steward, and the military, there is no doubt that the whole of the cattle on the premises would have perished. Owing to the great number of fires that had been wilfully caused during the preceding few days, Mr. Superintendent Coulson, and Mr. Inspector Bridges, of the Essex constabulary, have been engaged in trying to find out the authors; and, from certain information they received, they apprehended a young man on suspicion. The wheat alone destroyed was the produce of 18 acres, and was all this year's growth. Besides which, there were three buildings, each about 150 feet long, and of proportionate depth, entirely burned to the ground. A spacious store-house filled with wheat was also reduced to ashes, besides several ricks of wheat, clover, peas. It was the fourth fire in the neighbourhood during the week. Two attempts had been made on the premises of Mr. Vince, a farmer, at Hornchurch, upon the Marquis of Salisbury's estate, about two miles from Romford. The first of these was extinguished, when shortly afterwards the second was discovered, which burned down a great number of ricks, barns, sheds, cow-houses, &c.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—LOLA MONTES.

The adjourned proceedings in the case of the *Countess of Landsfeldt*, charged with bigamy, were resumed on Monday before Mr. Hardwick.

Mr. Clarkson, for the prosecution, and Mr. Bodkin, for the defence, were in court, but no defendant appeared.

Mr. Clarkson said: Sir, I have the honour to wait upon you again on the part of the lady, the aunt of Mr. Heald, who caused the present proceedings to be instituted. Since I was last at this court, I am in possession of important additional evidence in reference to the subject-matter of the charges advanced against the accused; but I think it is quite right to tell you that only this morning I have been put in possession of information that the Countess of Landsfeldt, or Mrs. James, or whatever other appellation the lady may be known by, is some hundreds of miles beyond your jurisdiction. This information was communicated to me by the bail, with the view of saving unnecessary trouble and expense. I know very well it would be idle on my part to offer other witnesses before you to strengthen a case which, in my humble judgment, was sustained by *prima facie* proof on the former occasion, and such a course would also be wasting your time and the time of the public. Those who instructed me have very properly requested me to state, that they do not believe the bail, who are entirely independent, and utterly unconnected with the parties under accusation, have any part in or cognizance of the absence of the accused; and I now ask you to allow as much indulgence with respect to the bail, short of abandoning the recognizances, to which I cannot consent, as you can do consistently with the law.

Mr. Bodkin: Being deprived of the presence of my client, I cannot offer any reason to the Court as to the cause of absence. Certainly, it cannot be referred to any advice of mine as to any jeopardy which my client might incur by staying to meet the charge against her. Whether the absence is to be attributed to the carrying out of the arrangements for a tour to the Continent, or whether it proceeds from any other cause, I have no explanation to offer. With respect to the security, my learned friend Mr. Clarkson has treated the case with that liberality which I expected from him, and I have nothing therefore to say on that point.

Mr. Hardwick: The application is not to estreat the recognizances?—Mr. Clarkson: No, to extend the time—to give further opportunity to the bail to produce the party.

Mr. Bodkin: It is right I should state that these gentlemen who are the bail were voluntary bail, and made no previous arrangement for their security with any one.

Mr. Hardwick: I have no doubt a discretion is given to a magistrate, in case of illness or accident disabling a party from appearing, I shall therefore respite the recognizances for one month.

The parties then left the court.

PENSIONERS FOR AUSTRALIA.—We understand it is the intention of the noble Lord at the head of the Colonial Office, in conjunction with the Secretary at War, to encourage as much as possible the emigration of out-pensioners to the colonies. It is proposed to send out a company of these men in charge of each convict ship that is to proceed to Australia, and arrangements for this purpose are now being made. The pensioners on their arrival out will be enrolled in a local force, and placed under the charge of the staff officer of pensioners for the district in which the men are to reside. By this means a resident military force will be provided for each colony. The wives and children of the pensioners selected will, we believe, be sent out free several months after their husbands.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS.—The French government has accorded to Mr. Jacob Brett the authorisation to establish on the coast of France a submarine electric telegraph between Calais and Boulogne, which, crossing the Channel, will go to Dover on the coast of England. The treaty entered into with Mr. Brett guarantees certain advantages to the French government, and leaves all the expense at the charge of Mr. Brett, assuring him, however, a privilege for ten years in case the experiment should succeed. The works must be terminated by the 1st of September, 1850, at the latest; but it is probable that they will be finished sooner. This first application of the submarine electric telegraph, if it should succeed, as from the long examinations which have been made there is every reason to hope, will produce on the relations between France and England results of which it is impossible at present to estimate the importance. Dover, the point at which the submarine telegraph is to join England, is united to London by a direct telegraphic line; the capitals will, therefore, be in this manner in almost instantaneous communication.

CITY OF LONDON RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—On Wednesday evening the half-yearly general meeting of the friends and supporters of the Ragged Schools assembling in Foster-street, Half-moon-street, Bishopsgate, was held in the school-room. Henry Edmund Gurney, Esq., presided. The report of the Committee of Management of the School for the past six months, after particularising various instances of good effected through the instrumentality of the school, during that period, among the children of the district, stated that during the six months the average attendance of scholars had been, in the afternoon—boys, 33; girls, 37; in all, 70. In the evening—boys, 65; girls, 63; in all, 128. Mr. Althans, in moving the adoption of the report, commented on the extent of the work yet before them. There were in the metropolis upwards of 25,000 children eligible for ragged schools, but up to the present time they had not been able to reach more than one-tenth of that number; and so long as so vast a number of them were allowed to continue in the state of wretchedness and ignorance they were now in, so long might they expect their goals to be crowded with juvenile delinquents. The report was then adopted.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—CHOLERA WARDS.—On Wednesday a meeting of the subscribers and board of management was held in the board-room of the institution, in the Gray's Inn-lane-road. The Rev. Dr. Rice in the chair. The report stated that the prevailing epidemic brought to the gates of the hospital daily between 400 and 500 out-patients, and the numbers were on the increase. Two large unoccupied wards had been opened for the reception of cholera patients. The medical report for the past year stated that 667 totally destitute persons had been admitted as in-patients, and 27,944 out-patients; making a total since the foundation of 282,357. The receipts were £4601 12s.; the expenditure £4843 9s. 8d., out of which outstanding debts (which are now nearly liquidated) to the amount of £2093 7s. 7d. had been paid. The following legacies have been received:—John Brown, Esq., £372 7s. 6d.; Thomas Smith, Esq., £300; Nathaniel Stevens, Esq., £200; Thomas Howes, Esq., £100, &c.

ORGAN-BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The seventh annual meeting of this very excellent institution was held on Monday night, at the Freemasons' Tavern; Mr. James Thomas, one of the trustees, in the chair. From the report it appeared that the institution was founded in 1842, for the purpose of relieving the distresses of poor, aged, or infirm persons, of good character, who have been occupied in any of the branches of organ-building during a continued period of two years, and of extending the like relief to their widows. As yet, the slender resources of the society do not permit the election of annuitants. The receipts for the year ending the 30th of June last amounted to £77 5s. 5d., and an economical administration of the society's affairs reduced the annual expenditure to £13 7s. 5d. There appears to be an increase in the year's income over last year, and yet there has been a considerable deficit in the amount of annual subscriptions, occasioned by the removal or death of some of the members, a circumstance which induced the committee to consult the utmost economy in the expenses. Another fund has been opened by the society, who have determined, as soon as they have means, to build an asylum for decayed members; and to this object, in addition to £14 invested during the year in the joint names of Mr. James Thomas and Mr. G. S. Bishop, a sum of about £20, realised from a pleasure excursion, will be devoted. The net assets of the society on the 30th of June last amounted to £648 7s. 1½d., of which £568 was invested in the Three per Cents. The report, after acknowledging the assistance which the society in its operations has received from employers and others, concluded by appealing to the help of all connected with the musical world, or interested more particularly in the perfect development of the powers of that fine instrument in the building of which the members of the society spend their physical and mental energies. The report and statement of accounts were adopted, and the officers of the society were re-elected for the ensuing year.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—On Wednesday, John Oliver Hanson was elected a director, in the room of the late James Pattison, Esq.

FOREIGN SUGAR.—The following numerous arrivals of foreign sugar took place into the metropolis on Monday, from the places mentioned:—The vessel *Calder*, of the United States, from Matanzas, brought 401 hogsheds and 375 boxes; the *Rosamonde*, of Prussia, from Cienfuegos, 567 hogsheds, 50 tierces, and 100 barrels; the *General Jones*, of the United States, from Trinidad, 1722 boxes; the *Sylph*, from Havannah, 428 boxes; the *Samuel*, from Havannah and Matanzas, 714 boxes from the former, and 1199 boxes from the latter place; the *Amazon*, from Bahia, 573 cases and 2 other packages; and the *Euphrates*, from Matanzas, 1950 boxes of the article.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—SEWERAGE.—Workmen are now actively employed in Parliament-street and in the more immediate vicinity of the Houses of Lords and Commons, in effecting, under the direction of the Commissioners of Sewers, what has long been looked upon as a very great desideratum in that important locality. For many years it has been matter of complaint to members of the Legislature, that stenches of a most offensive description issued at this period of the year from the numerous gully-holes with which the houses are surrounded, not only to the great annoyance of the olfactory, but in some cases even to the extent of affecting the health of the noble and honourable persons alluded to. It appears that these gully-holes were originally intended merely to convey an accumulation of rain-water from the surface of the streets into the main sewers; and at first the system was found effectually to serve the object in view. Latterly, however, owing to the bad state of the drainage, the main sewers have thrown back their filthy exhalations into these contributory channels, and the effluvia from the gully-holes has been most pestiferous. To remedy this inconvenience the present plan is being adopted. The old pipes leading from the contributory channels are being removed, and new ones are substituted for them. Connected with the gully grating is a cast-iron trap, which is hermetically sealed against any exhalation from below, owing to the surface-water with which it is filled. When the trap is filled with water from the streets, it flows over and empties itself into the main sewer, so that there can be no sensible fear of flooding, whilst, as before stated, the stenches from the main sewer are prevented against. By this simple process all noxious exhalations are prevented; and as the expense must in most cases be very trifling, its general adoption would surely be desirable.

ROBBERY AT THE CHIEF POLICE COURT.—A robbery of a very singular nature has been perpetrated during the past week within the precincts of the chief police-court, viz. the private desk of the chief magistrate (Mr. Hall) was broken open, and its contents, consisting of money and other articles, purloined. Not the slightest trace of the delinquent has been obtained.

FORGED BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—A few days ago a man of respectable appearance presented to a respectable tradesman in Fleet-street, a note, purporting to be a Bank of England note for £10, in payment for some articles purchased in his shop. The note bore so much the appearance of a genuine one, that, had it been presented by a regular customer, it would have been accepted and changed without the slightest hesitation, but the person giving it being a perfect stranger, the receiver was induced to examine it closely. On this examination, and being himself an engraver, he discovered that the signature, "J. Cann," was, as well as the body of the note, an engraving, and this circumstance left no doubt on his mind that it was a forgery. The person offering it said he could not bring himself to think that a note so well executed could be a forgery, and he therefore thought the shopkeeper must be mistaken. He also said, that, having no other money about him, he should go home and procure sufficient to enable him to complete his purchases, and added that he had no objection to leave the note as a guarantee for his return. He then left the shop, but it is almost needless to say that he did not return, and the note is at present in the hands of Mr. G. Lees, 47, Fleet-street, one of the common-councilmen for the ward of Farringdon. The note itself is, in the estimation of all who have seen it, one of the best-executed forgeries ever witnessed; and, in fact, so close is the resemblance to a genuine note, that not one in twenty would discover the difference, and it is very much feared that a number of them have got into circulation. Its number is V-K 54065, and its date October 4th, 1848. Other notes of a similar character have also been recently detected. There is one certain mode of detecting the forgeries, and that is by examining the reverse side of the note to that where the bank clerk's signature appears, when it will be found that scarcely a mark of the ink from the engraving will be visible; whereas, when the signature is written with a pen, which is always the case on genuine notes, the ink will pass through, and the formation of the letters will be quite apparent.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1849.—Births: Males, 621; females, 638—1259. Deaths: Males, 948; females, 961—1909. The mortality is somewhat less than it was in the previous week. The deaths from all causes in the last six weeks were, 1070, 1369, 1741, 1931, 1967, and 1909; of which 393, 630, 1002, 1173, 1308, and 1185, were by diseases of the zymotic class. Small-pox, scarlatina, and hooping-cough are comparatively quiescent; typhus is more fatal than it was. The excess of 901 deaths over the average is due to diarrhoea and cholera, which were fatal to 173 and 823 persons. The deaths from cholera during the last six weeks were 152, 339, 678, 783, 925, and 823. The decrease is gratifying; but it is right to observe that the improvement is chiefly confined to West London, Poplar, St. George, Southwark, Newington, Camberwell, and Lambeth. The deaths from cholera in the last two weeks were 29 and 48 in Wandsworth; 9 and 21 in Pancras; 4 and 14 in Islington; 8 and 10 in London city; 16 and 35 in Bethnal-green; 15 and 35 in St. Giles. The deaths from all causes on the north side the Thames (1118) were 89 more than the deaths (1029) of the previous week. The parishes which have not yet been visited must be on their guard. Those in which the epidemic has partially subsided should redouble their precautions. The epidemic of 1832 broke out in three successive eruptions. The first, commencing in February, was at its maximum in April, and subsided; the second rose rapidly from June to July, and sank again down to the second week of August; its course was very much like that pursued by the present epidemic. The deaths returned by the parish clerks in the three weeks from July 17 to August 7, in 1832, were 968, 793, 661; which, allowing for the defects in their returns and for increase of population, are equivalent to 2323, 1903, 1585, or 5812 deaths in 1849, when the deaths registered in the corresponding weeks were 1931, 1967, 1909, or 5807 in the three weeks July 21 to August 11. A third eruption in 1832 broke out at the end of August, and extended to the first week of September; a fourth in 1833. It is satisfactory to find that the deaths of 819 out of the 823 persons who died last week of cholera are certified. They were seen by qualified medical attendants. But it is to be feared that the advice was not obtained in time. The accounts of the sudden stoppage of the epidemic by prompt medical treatment, and the house to house visitations, are perhaps over-coloured. But a mortality as high now as in 1832 should not take place: it may be prevented by improvements in the treatment, by arresting the premonitory symptoms, by still earlier attention to the general health. Medical men are called when the people are dying; but it is then too late.

MR. BRIGHT, M.P.—The honourable member for Manchester has arrived in Dublin, on his way to the west and south. The hon. gentleman intends to remain some weeks in this country.



HER MAJESTY LANDING IN THE HARBOUR AT BELFAST.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BELFAST.

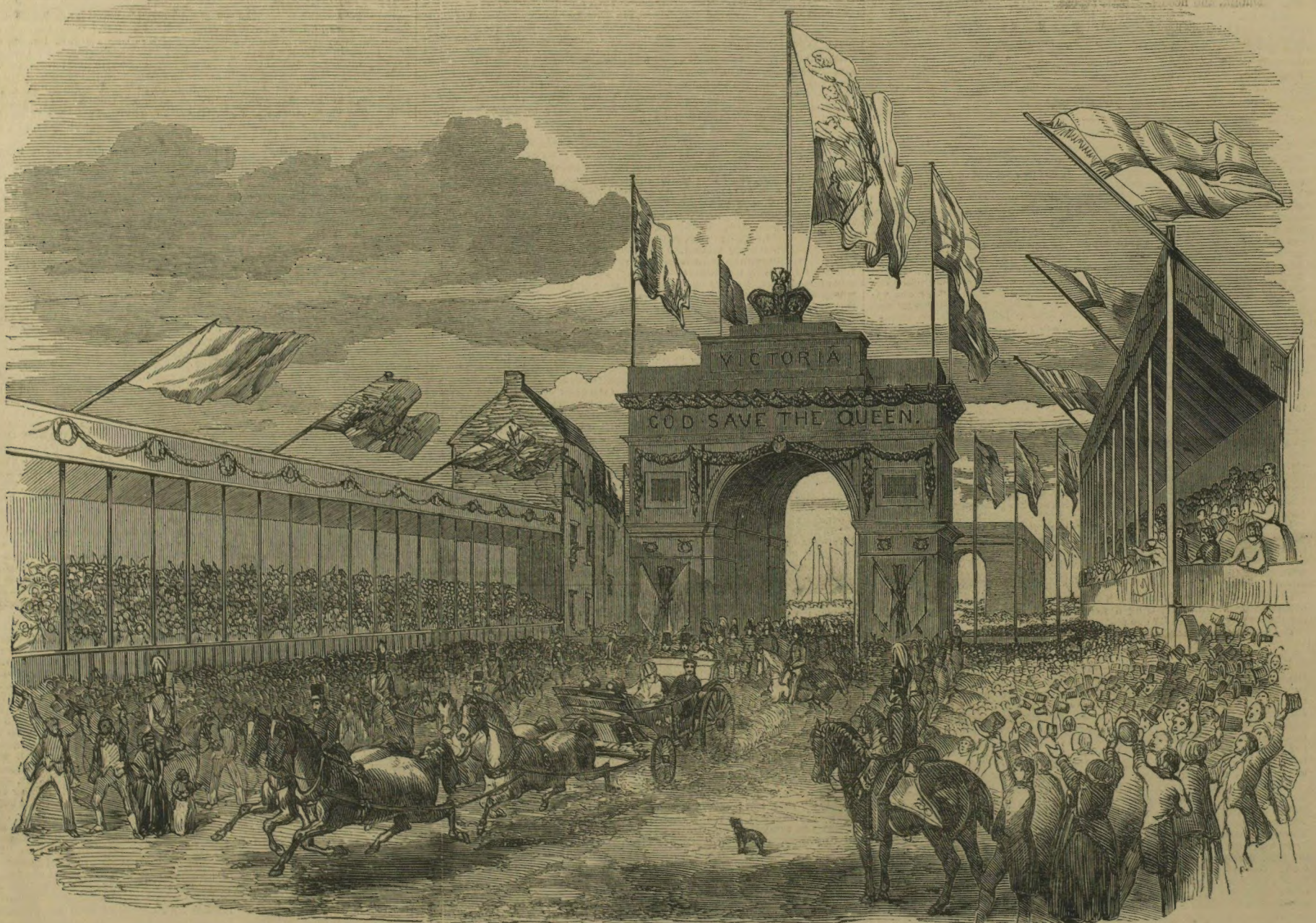
The prosperous, beautiful, and loyal town of Belfast resolved not to be outdone by the Irish metropolis in the splendour and enthusiasm of its reception of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The accounts which we have already published of the proceedings at Cork and Dublin—from the hour at which the Royal squadron appeared in the splendid harbour of Cove, until the Queen stood on the paddle-box of the *Victoria and Albert* in the harbour of Kingstown, and waved her handkerchief as a last kind farewell to the assembled multitudes of Dublin—show that every step of the Royal progress was an ovation and a triumph. Her entry into, and departure from, Belfast, were no exceptions.

The preparations had been long making; and their elegance, variety, appropriateness, and completeness reflected the highest honour upon the judgment of all concerned.

We described in our last the exterior of the grand Pavilion erected on the quay: its interior was equally imposing.

After the pavilion, the next object that presented itself in the line of route was the grand triumphal arch, as high as the roofs of the adjoining buildings, and a most creditable specimen of architectural skill and embellishment. It was built of wood, very strongly put together, and covered with paper of marble pattern. Along the top were intermingled wreaths of laurel very gracefully hung. On the frieze facing the pavilion the words "*Cead míle fáilte*" were worked in large letters formed of dahlias; and on that facing High-street "*God save the Queen*," of the same floral fabric. In the two panels on each side of the archway were the letters "V." and "A." On each side of the pavilion were erected handsome galleries, that on the left in front of the Custom-house having been built at the private expense of the Corporation, for the use of the families of the Town-Council, while one on the right was erected by the Harbour Commissioners, and another a little lower down by Mr. James Lemon, both of which imparted a very lively and picturesque character to this portion of the Queen's route.

Early on Saturday morning a notice was issued by the Mayor, to the effect that her Majesty was to leave Kingstown Harbour at six on Friday evening, and calling upon the inhabitants, official and non-official, to be early at their posts to give her a hearty welcome. The windows, balconies, and platforms began to fill before eight o'clock; and before nine the line of procession was almost impassable. It was expected that her Majesty would make her entry into the town at ten o'clock, as information had been received that the Royal squadron had anchored in the Belfast Roads, near Craigavad, as early as four in the morning. Ten o'clock passed over, and the thousands of eyes that from house-tops and balconies, and the mast-heads of the numerous vessels in the river, were directed towards the Belfast Lough, could discover no sign of the anxiously expected squadron. The Marquis of Londonderry's carriage, with four grey horses, drove soon after ten to the first triumphal arch on the Quay, to be in readiness to receive her Majesty on passing through the covered pavilion at the landing-place. The arrival of the carriage, followed by the noble Marquis and Marchioness in another vehicle was greeted with hearty cheers by the crowd. The



THE ROYAL ARCH HIGH-STREET BELFAST.



THE ROYAL PROCESSION IN THE HIGH-STREET, BELFAST.

Marquis was attired in the uniform of Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards. About six in the morning the wind had blown pretty freshly, and there had afterwards been a very heavy fall of rain. The weather, up to ten or half-past, was cloudy and lowering; and much fear was felt that the rain would mar the beauty of the procession, and compel her Majesty to drive through the town in a close carriage.

About eleven o'clock a steamer was observed approaching the quay. It was speedily ascertained that it had brought official notification from Sir George Grey, that the Queen would embark in the steam-yacht the *Fairy*, at one o'clock, and might be expected in Belfast about two. It was intimated, also, that her Majesty had had a rough passage from Dublin, and needed a little repose.

HER MAJESTY'S LANDING AT BELFAST.

At a few minutes after two, the discharge of artillery from various stations on the river announced that her Majesty was approaching. The wreaths of curling smoke—first from one steam-boat in advance, then from a second, and soon after from a third—made it evident that the squadron was close at hand, and the vast multitude made ready to receive the Queen. The scene, as the gilded sides and rakish yellow

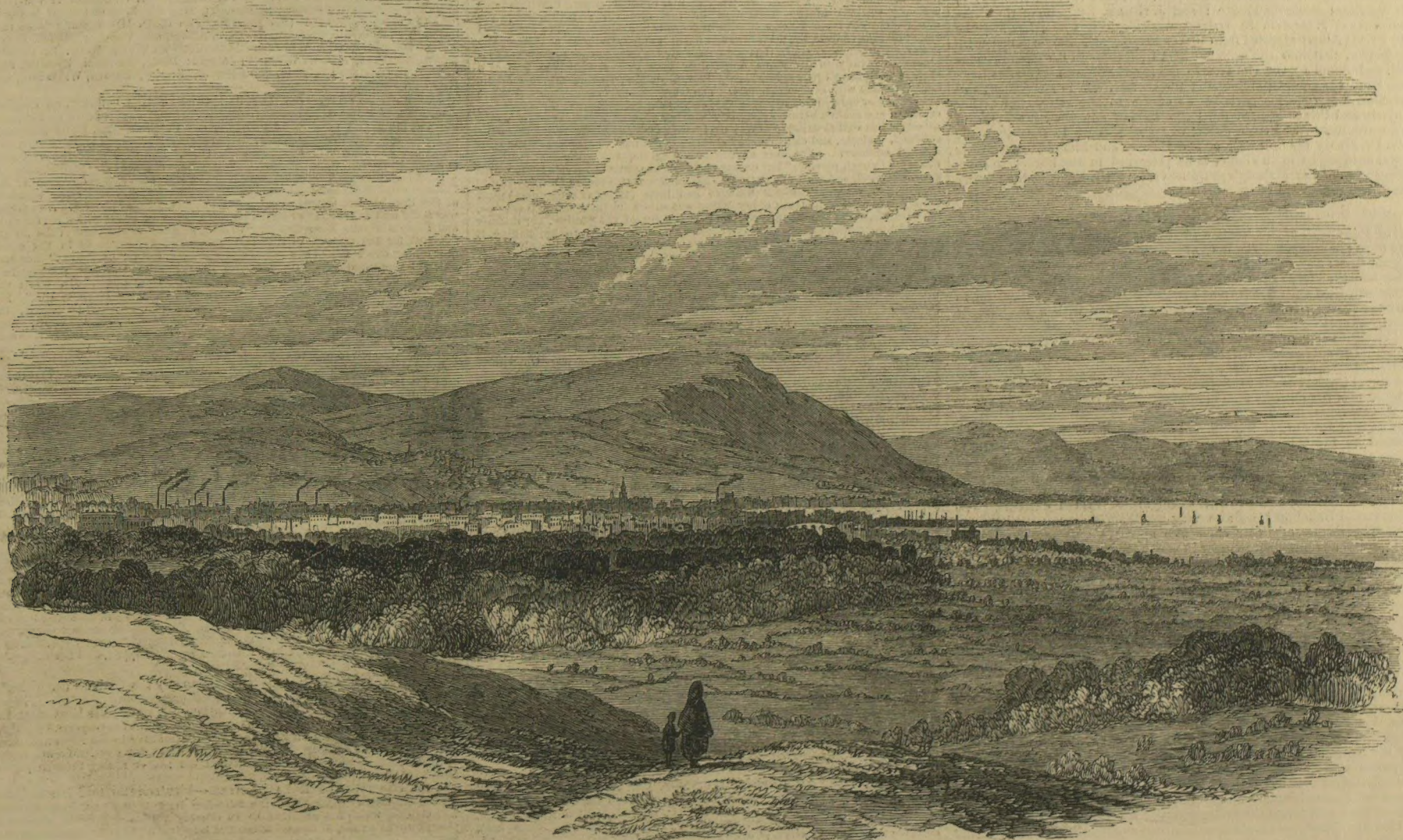
chimney of the *Fairy* were first descried, was exceedingly beautiful. All down the river the shores were lined with people. The wharves and quays were crammed. A line of vessels extended on the side opposite the Royal landing-place, and included five large steamers, and about forty merchant vessels, the decks and yard-arms of which were black with human creatures. The fine wide bridge was impassable for the crowd of people. The scene, looking downwards into the town, was exceedingly brilliant—the glittering flags, the garlands of evergreens, the beautiful arch, the balconies and platforms filled with elegantly-dressed ladies, the gay attire and accoutrements of the military, the striking costume of the bishops, clergy, professors, and doctors of laws, all mingling together, not in confusion, but in order and regularity, formed a gorgeous spectacle. The guns fired, the military band struck up the National Anthem, and the people shouted, far and near, with a roar like thunder among the hills, as the *Fairy* came alongside of the quay, and afforded the dwellers in the "North" an opportunity of beholding the Sovereign of their love. Her Majesty stood upon the deck, attended by Lady Jocelyn, and bowed with a smiling and evidently happy face to the delighted multitude around her. Prince Albert also appeared upon deck, and bowed his acknowledgments to the crowd. The Earl of Portescue, Sir George Grey, and other officials were in attendance upon the Queen.

The deputations which had addresses to present then proceeded on board. The Mayor of Belfast went first, accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. Richard Oultan, the cushion-bearer, and Aldermen Harrison, Stirling, and Crawford, to present the addresses to her Majesty and Prince Albert from the Town-Council.

The address having been then graciously received by her Majesty, Sir George Grey intimated to the Mayor her Majesty's desire that he should kneel, upon which the Queen, receiving the sword from the Marquis of Londonderry, Gold Stick in Waiting, and touching the Mayor first on the left and then on the right shoulder, said, "Rise, Sir William Gillilan Johnson." The Mayor retired, and the other members of the deputation, and the Town-Clerk and Chaplain, were severally presented to her Majesty. The Mayor and deputation then presented the address of the Council to Prince Albert, with some complimentary observations from the Mayor.

His Royal Highness expressed himself highly gratified by the address and the compliment paid him.

The Marchioness of Londonderry was then announced to the Queen, by Sir George Grey. Her Majesty shook hands with the Marchioness, and entered into conversation with her, as did also Prince Albert. The Marchioness then introduced her daughter, Lady Adelaide Vane, to the



BELFAST, FROM FORT BRED A.

Queen, who shook her warmly by the hand. The Marchioness of Londonderry then presented her Majesty with a small parcel, containing a specimen of needlework, we believe, by the noble Marchioness' daughter, and her Majesty received it evidently with much pleasure.

The presentation of these addresses did not occupy more than a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, when her Majesty, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, disembarked amid renewed salvos of artillery, and renewed shouting and waving of hats, handkerchiefs, and flags, on the part of the immense and unanimous multitude. She entered, with the Prince, the carriage of the Marquis of Londonderry, attended by Lady Jocelyn and another Lady-in-Waiting—Lord Londonderry himself mounting the box with the footmen. The procession then formed; and the crowd on the quay, which the police and military found it impossible to restrain, burst over the barriers into the pavilion, and fell into the line of procession, with loud shouts of "God save the Queen!"

On either side of the pavilion at the head of the street the roofs of several houses were entirely taken off, and suitable erections made in their stead for viewing the procession. In fact, the inhabitants rivalled each other in fitting up private accommodations in every place along the route, each studying to make their decorations most pleasing to the Royal eye.

DONEGALL-PLACE.

The people who congregated here to witness the procession were not to be easily numbered. Thousands lined the street on each side, and all the windows and house-tops that could be made available had their occupants. A very large gallery sweeping round the Castle Buildings appeared very conspicuous. In the front of Messrs. Lindsay's establishment an elegant and commodious balcony was erected, covered in front with blue, white, and pink calico. A gallery boxed in was erected immediately above the balcony, and an excellent band was stationed in it, and whilst her Majesty was passing they struck up "God save the Queen." Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the ladies in waiting, all noticed the handsome erection, and her Majesty and the Prince graciously smiled in recognition of it. Underneath the balcony was written "Welcome, Victoria and Albert." From the window of the American Consul's house, a splendid flag with stars and stripes was suspended. A very handsome pavilion was erected at the Royal Hotel, over the iron railings of the palisade. It was hung with crimson drapery, fringed with white, and the covering supported with small pillars tastefully decorated, and each surmounted by a small flag. In the centre of the pavilion was a neatly executed painting of her Majesty in her robes, with the crown on her head, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert in a Field-marshal's uniform; and another painting, lower down to the left, represented her Majesty alone, with the crown above, and surmounted by the words "Long may she reign!"

Her Majesty first visited the Linen Hall, the inspection of which occupied some time. A detailed report of the exhibition will be found at page 114.

The procession, on leaving the Linen Hall, moved on through Wellington-place, which was densely crowded, into College-square East. The Royal Academical Institution had a number of handsome flags flying over the roof, and the railings to the street were lined by crowds of well-dressed persons, who cheered her Majesty with infinite enthusiasm. Passing Fishwick and Glengall-place, the Ulster Railway terminus, which was beautifully ornamented with wreaths of laurel and gay with handsome flags, attracted the Queen's attention, and seemed to be much admired both by her and Prince Albert. Proceeding slowly on, past Victoria-place and Albion-place, where her reception was to the full as enthusiastic as at any other portion of her route, the next great features in her Majesty's progress were

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE AND BOTANIC GARDEN.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, still preceded by the Mayor, and attended by Sir George Grey, passed through the turnpike, underneath a triumphal arch, decorated in a beautiful and pleasing manner with evergreens and flowers. Here again the enthusiastic cheering and hearty welcome of the assembled multitudes sounded far and wide, and which the Royal party acknowledged in the most gratifying manner.

Having passed the turnpike, where the remainder of the long train of carriages stopped until their return, they proceeded at a slow pace to the entrance of the Union Workhouse, over the gate of which was erected a most magnificent arch. Having stopped here for a short time to view the exterior of this building, and also that of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Royal party entered into Elmwood demesne, the residence of Edward H. Clarke, Esq., amidst loud cheers.

Having passed through the avenue which leads from the Lisburn to the Malone-road, the Royal party proceeded immediately to the entrance of the Botanic Gardens, where they were received by the committee and the curator, Mr. Ferguson; and, after driving through the principal walks of this beautiful place, of which they expressed themselves in terms of the highest gratification, they returned, and on their way back to town visited that beautiful architectural structure the Queen's College.

On arriving at the entrance, where the president, Rev. Dr. Henry; vice-president, Dr. Thomas Andrews; Dr. Stevelly; W. J. C. Allen, Esq., the registrar; Professor Hodges; and J. Gibson, Esq., one of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, were awaiting them, her Majesty and Prince Albert alighted from their carriage, and were conducted by the Mayor, first into the entrance-hall, then through the examination-hall, and round by the cloisters to the grand entrance. Charles Lanyon, Esq., the eminent architect of the College, was in attendance, and described the different parts of the edifice to the satisfaction of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the latter having expressed his approval in a warm manner. Prince Albert was also pleased to signify to the Rev. Dr. Henry the intention of her Majesty and himself to give their Royal autographs in an album, to be preserved in the library, in commemoration of her Majesty's gracious visit to the College immediately after the appointment of its professors.

BRIDGE-STREET.

The appearance of this street while the cortege was passing through it was most picturesque. The house-tops were most profusely hung with elegant flags; and, as the street is narrow, the tops of the flags met each other almost; and as the fronts of the houses were tastefully and elaborately wreathed with flowers and evergreens, the whole appearance, to a person passing, strikingly resembled an arbour with a magnificent canopy over it.

Thousands of persons filled Donegall-street as the procession wended along. The enthusiastic cheering of the people, thronging everywhere along the sides and up in the windows, seemed to afford the Queen and her Royal Consort evident satisfaction and delight, and their acknowledgments of the plaudits were both gracious and continuous. The front of Messrs. Scott, Brothers', house presented a most interesting spectacle. The decorations were of flowers and evergreens, and were particularly noticed by the Queen and his Royal Highness. In the front of the house of the Messrs. Scott were the words, "Erin greets Victoria and Albert," and underneath was the inscription, "God bless our good Queen." The letters were formed of dahlias and other choice flowers, and the whole appearance was distinguished in the extreme. The Commercial Buildings were also very handsomely decorated with flags, &c. The *Banner of Ulster* office also appeared very attractive, from the tasteful and excellent manner in which it was decorated. It had on the front the letters "V. A." with the harp between them, formed with dahlias and other beautiful flowers, and besides this an elegant blue flag, with the harp, round tower, and wolf-dog upon it, surmounted by a gold crown and the inscription, "We bid thee welcome," in beautiful letters. Several other nice flags were suspended from the windows. The front of the house was decorated with evergreens and choice flowers.

HER MAJESTY'S EMBARKATION FOR SCOTLAND.

On the return of the Queen to the pavilion, her Majesty, leaning on Prince Albert, was conducted by the Mayor on board the *Fairy*. The Queen, previous to her departure, intimated through Sir George Grey that she desired an interview with the Mayor, who immediately attended, when her Majesty said—"Mr. Mayor, I feel greatly gratified by the reception I have met with." The Mayor said that her Majesty's approval would be a great satisfaction to the inhabitants of Belfast, who humbly hoped that her Majesty would, on some future occasion, honour them with a similar mark of her Royal favour. The Prince also expressed in warm terms the pleasure which his visit to Belfast had afforded him. The Mayor made his acknowledgments for his Royal Highness' approval. Sir George Grey shook hands cordially with the Mayor, and said that her Majesty's reception was magnificent, that nothing could be more gratifying, and that the arrangements in all respects were most creditable to Belfast. The Mayor and other official personages having withdrawn, her Majesty proceeded on board the tender, which was in readiness for immediately departing. The cables were then slipped, and the *Fairy* put out amidst the most deafening acclamations from the thousands who had pressed forward to obtain a parting glance of their Queen. The cheering from both sides of the river, and from every point on shore or on board the different craft whence the tender was visible, was indeed intense, and the effect on her Majesty of these cordial greetings seemed to be impressive. While the tender bore off, the acclamations became still more loud and prolonged; and her Majesty having communicated her wishes to Lord A. Fitzclarence, the seamen of the vessel, having come as near the stern as was allowable, raised their hats, and returned three cheers, in the true British tar style, to the applauding spectators. During the time the vessel continued in sight, which, from her rapid sailing powers, was not long, the enthusiasm of the people was evinced by deafening huzzas.

There was no general illumination in Belfast, as it had been previously resolved that such a mode of manifesting the popular joy was not necessary. A few persons, however, illuminated their houses; and there was a constant discharge of rockets and other fireworks during the night. Bonfires were lighted on the surrounding hills. After her Majesty's departure, the Mayor, Sir W. Gillilan Johnson, entertained a distinguished party at dinner in the Donegall Arms. Among those present were the Marquis of Downshire, Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Dungannon, the members for the borough, Major-General Bainbridge and staff, Colonel Stewart, 13th Regiment, the members of the Town Council, and a select party of the gentry of the town and neighbourhood.

At an early hour on Sunday morning, the *Victoria and Albert* Royal yacht came to anchor a short distance from the shore below Holywood, evidently from stress of weather. At two o'clock, the *Banshee*, which was in attendance upon the Royal Yacht, put off for Belfast with orders, and had not returned at the hour the *Victoria and Albert* sailed. Precisely at half-past three o'clock, the *Victoria and Albert* put to sea, followed by the other vessels which formed the squadron, passing the Grey Point, and afterwards bearing off towards the Scottish shore. At her departure she was loudly cheered by a large throng of spectators on the shore, and saluted by several yachts which had there been stationed waiting the approaching regatta. From Carrickfergus Castle some guns were also fired in compliment to the Royal visitors.

Her Majesty stood on the deck of the yacht, waving a white handkerchief, in recognition of the affectionate greeting of her people, and continued to occupy this station and attitude until the last glimpse of her person had faded from view.

Thus terminated the Royal Visit to Ireland—the precursor, we believe, of many more. The people of Ireland will long treasure the occurrence in grateful remembrance, and fondly hope that to the Sovereign herself her short stay among her Irish subjects has proved a source of as much delight as it has to them. Never before did a Queen achieve such a triumph; and as for disaffection in Ireland, it may very safely be predicted that as long as Queen Victoria lives (may she live to see her great-grandchildren!) there will be no disaffection—no disloyalty in Ireland. St. Patrick himself was not a more benign visitor to the Green Isle than her Majesty has proved herself; and, like the Saint, she too has banished some disagreeable vermin that have too long infested it. Her smile has banished distrust, jealousy, ill-will; and introduced in their stead the confidence which was alone wanting to make a good beginning for the future welfare of Ireland.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

In consequence of the debility brought on by her late severe indisposition, the great favourite of the day, Madame Sontag, did not appear on Saturday, the last night of the subscription season. The subscribers, who have this year had the good fortune to enjoy the talents of such singers as Lind, Alboni, Parodi, and Sontag, had even on this night nothing to complain of—"Lucrezia Borgia" being performed—which, admirable in the cast of its first part, has for the representatives of its smallest characters artists such as Coletti, Beletti, &c. The "God save the Queen," twice repeated, afforded once more the most splendid of *coup d'oeils*, and wound up to the utmost the enthusiasm of the audience.

On Tuesday night Madame Sontag re-appeared as *Susannah*, in the "Nozze di Figaro," supported by the most extraordinary cast—Parodi and Alboni, and the three unrivalled bassi, Coletti, Beletti, and Lablache. To do justice to so many great talents—and they all laid new claims to the highest eulogy, and were applauded and encored, each in their turn, most enthusiastically—would be more than our time and space will allow. The general interest and the greatest curiosity were concentrated in the novelty of Madame Sontag's appearance in one of the greatest *chef-d'œuvres* of Mozart—Mozart, with whose music she made her *débüt*, at seven years of age, at Coblenz! Every critic, in every journal as yet published, has agreed that, great as her former triumphs were, that which she achieved on Tuesday far surpassed them. It must be remembered that, in the exquisite original comedy of Beaumarchais, *Susannah* is the character rather of a *confidante* than even of a head servant. With a frivolous husband, a no less frivolous and intriguing master and mistress, she is obliged to find constant resource in her mother wit; and whilst appearing to give way to the caprices of each in turn, maintain her character and govern the whole family and household of *Almaviva*. Mozart, in writing his musical poem, has remained perfectly faithful to the inspiration of the dramatist: throughout, the music is marked most intimately with the original conception; the words and action remain, in even the most nice and delicate detail, transparent through the music. The consequence is, that the lyrical artist who represents *Susannah* is almost constantly on the stage, doing duty both as a comedian as well as a singer: her musical part is like a gold thread, visible in every winding of the operative tissue with every other part. The immense difficulties thus presented to the performer only offered opportunity of displaying her mastery to Madame Sontag, of which she availed herself apparently with an ease, as well as success, which astonished as well as delighted every one. Her acting—totally devoid of effort, subdued, delicate, and elegant—was still full of the finest humour and the most spirited *espérillerie*. She was expected to sing exquisitely the duet (with the Count) "Crudel, perche;" but no one had even imagined the comic traits which she introduced, and which conferred a new spirit on this piece of music—one of the greatest beauty, but which hitherto had been (as far as acting goes) most tamely rendered. The truth of her acting was shown in the smallest traits—as, for example, when the mischievous *Page* jumps out of the window, her manner created the greatest surprise and the utmost amusement. As to her singing, it surprised no one that, having so marvellous a voice, and being herself of German extraction and a devoted admirer of Mozart, she should have sung *Susannah* as it never was before. That in which she surpassed all other previous singers was, the total absence of effort in rendering the music, and in eliciting an enthusiasm, on the part of the audience, which sought every possible mode of expression.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Saturday (last week) and Tuesday, Meyerbeer's "Prophète" was given for the eighth and ninth times, attracting again crowded houses. On Thursday, in which was included the subscription night of the 25th inst., the "Huguenots" was performed for the thirteenth time this season. This evening (the 18th), the subscription season will terminate with "Lucrezia Borgia" and the third act of the "Prophète," so that the entire strength of the company will appear; but there are to be three farewell performances in the ensuing week, beginning on Tuesday with the "Huguenots," for the fourteenth time; on Thursday, for the tenth time, "Le Prophète;" and on Friday, the closing night of the season, Mozart's "Don Giovanni," with the novelty of Viardot's first appearance in this country, in the character of *Zerline*; the other parts being sustained, as usual, by Grisi and Corbali, Tamburini, Tagliafico, Lavia, Marini, and Mario. These three farewell nights, in order to afford to every class of musical amateurs an opportunity of hearing the powerful ensemble at the Royal Italian Opera, will be at reduced prices. The objection to the above arrangements is in the giving only a portion of "Le Prophète" on one occasion: such a work ought only to be presented in an entire form.

HAYMARKET.—The drama of "Flying Colours" was performed on Monday, followed by the operatic burlesque of "The Devil's Violin." On Wednesday Mr. Wright took his benefit, when one act of "The Green Bashes" was performed, with the farce of "How to settle Accounts with your Landlady," and "Did you ever send your Wife to Camberwell?"

At the New Strand, Mr. Mark Lemon's drama of "Hearts are Trumps" continues to be deservedly attractive.

SADLER'S WELLS, if possible, will open on the 25th inst., with Shakespeare's tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra"—the part of the heroine by Miss Glyn. This arduous character, with its infinite variety and force, will put a definitive test to the powers of this young but most accomplished actress, to whom foreign critics have already applied the *soubriquet* of the "Rachel of the English stage."

IRISH PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY.—A magnificent Irish bog oak bracelet was presented to her Majesty on her late visit to the Irish metropolis. This superb ornament was manufactured by Mr. Denis Connell, of Nassau-street. The several links of the bracelet, which are joined by loops of Wicklow gold, compose the name "Victoria;" and the clasp is an Irish harp. The bracelet is inclosed in a beautifully inlaid case of the *Arbutus* wood, so indigenous to the mountains of Killarney. The present was forwarded to the Countess of Clarendon, by whom it was presented to her Majesty, who was pleased graciously to accept this tribute of genuine Irish loyalty.

MUSIC.

THE FESTIVALS.

The programmes for the forthcoming meetings at Birmingham, Liverpool, and Hereford have been issued. The Birmingham Musical Festival is held once every three years, in aid of the funds of the General Hospital, an institution founded in 1772, at which patients of every class, without limitation as to place of residence or birth, are admitted. It is stated that, up to this period, 78,742 in-patients and 218,718 out-patients—in all, 297,560 persons—have been aided by the institution. It seems that, within the last year, a considerable addition to the average number of applicants for relief has been remarked, rendering the success of the present Festival of increased importance. The Committee, of which J. F. Ledam is chairman, and Mr. J. Stevens, secretary, have evidently exerted themselves strenuously to uphold the high character of these musical gatherings. The engagement of Mr. Costa, with *carte blanche* for the formation of an orchestra, has been attended with the anticipated result: that unrivalled musical director has secured a phalanx of instrumental talent never before assembled on this or any other country. There are 24 first violins, with Sainton and Blagrove as principals; 24 second violins, with Watkins as principal; 16 violas, with Hill as principal; 16 violoncellos, with the patriarch Lindley as principal; 15 double basses, with Howell as principal; 16 players for the wind band, 13 for the brass, and 3 for percussion, making in all 127 executants, all distinguished in their various instruments. What the effect will be of their playing of the "Pastorale" and C minor symphonies of Beethoven, of the A minor symphony of Mendelssohn, of the "Leonora" overture of Beethoven, of the "Oberon" overture of Weber, of the "Ruy Blas" and "Walpurgis Night" overtures of Mendelssohn, and of the "William Tell" overture of Rossini, may be readily conceived. The orchestra in the Town-hall has been entirely re-constructed, expressly for the Festival, under Mr. Costa's plans; and the great organ has been also carefully improved for the occasion. There will be four organists to develop its colossal grandeur and proportions; namely, Dr. Wesley, of Leeds; Mr. Stimpson and Mr. Simms, of Birmingham; and Mr. E. Chipp, of St. Olave's Church, London. The solo instrumentalists will be Sainton, of the Royal Italian Opera, for the violin; M. Thalberg for the piano; and Signor Bottesini, for the double bass. The principal vocal performers are: *Soprano*—Madame Sontag, Madame Castellani, Miss Catherine Hayes, Mlle. Jetty de Treffz, Miss A. Williams; *Contralto*—Mlle. Alboni, Mlle. de Meric, and Miss M. Williams; *Tenors*—Mario, Signor Calzolari, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Sims Reeves; *Basses*—Mr. Machin, Signor F. Lablache, Herr Pischek, and Signor Lablache. The schemes for the morning performances are, on Tuesday, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" (first produced at Birmingham at the Festival of 1846), in which Mario will sing in English the air, "Then shall the righteous;" on Wednesday, Mendelssohn's "Athalia," the poem recited by Mr. Bartley; with a selection from Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Rossini, and Cherubini; on Thursday, Handel's "Messiah;" and on Friday, Handel's "Israel in Egypt;" with gleanings from Mozart, Marcello, Costa, Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn. The chorus will comprise 80 trebles, 76 altos, 80 tenors, and 82 basses, in all 318 singers. In the programmes for the evening concerts of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, selections from the most popular French, German, English, and Italian operas have been made, including gleanings from Meyerbeer's popular "Huguenots" and "Le Prophète." The festival will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 4, 5, 6, and 7, and will terminate with a ball at the Town-hall.

The 126th meeting of the Choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of clergymen in the three dioceses, will be held in the Cathedral and Shire Hall of Hereford, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of September. The stewards are the Earl of Powis, Lord Bateman, Sir Valters Cornwell, Bart., Captain Sir P. Hastings, R.N., Frederick Peel, Esq., M.P., the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, the Rev. W. P. Musgrave, and the Rev. A. Clive. Mr. Townshend Smith, the organist of the Cathedral, is the conductor; Mr. Arnott, of Gloucester, presiding at the organ; Mr. W. Doue, of Worcester, at the piano; Mr. Blagrove is the leader of the morning performances; and Mr. Willy, leader of the concert. The band will consist of fifteen first and second violins, six violas, five violoncellos, four double basses, and twenty for the wood, brass, and percussion instruments. The Cathedral organ has been completely restored for the festival. The chorus will comprise professors from the London concerts, Worcester Choral Society, the choir, &c. The schemes for the morning performances include Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Handel's "Messiah," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Beethoven's Service in C, selections from Spohr's "Calvary," Haydn's "Creation," Mendelssohn's "Paul," J. S. Bach's anthem "Blessing and Glory," Mendelssohn's anthem "Not unto us," Handel's Duetting Te Deum, and Jubilate, &c. For the evening concerts, the musical attractions are also great. The overtures of "Der Freyschütz," of Weber; "Egmont," of Beethoven; "Naaldes," of Sterndale Bennett; "Melusina," of Mendelssohn; the Jupiter symphony of Mozart, Beethoven's Cantata "The Praise of Music," and a selection from Weber's "Euryanthe," besides gleanings from the operatic works of composers of every school, have been judiciously selected. Madame Castellani, Miss A. Williams, Miss M. Williams, Miss Poole, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Hobbs, Lockey, Machin, and Phillips, are the principal vocal performers. The renovation of the beautiful Cathedral, and the musical treat thus presented, will no doubt prove attractive for this ancient festival.

The week's musical performances in Liverpool, commencing Monday, the 27th inst., and ending on Friday evening, the 31st, with a fancy dress ball, are to celebrate the opening of the new concert hall in Hope-street, erected by the Philharmonic Society. There will be evening concerts on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and morning performances on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and "Lauda Sion," Handel's "Messiah," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and selections from Handel's "Solomon" and "Israel in Egypt," will be the principal sacred works. The selections for the concert will be from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," "Roberto," and "Le Prophète;" Mozart's "Don Giovanni," "Nozze di Figaro," "Zauberflöte," "Così fan Tutti;" Cimarosa's "Matrimonio;" Rossini's "Donna del Lago," "William Tell," "Semiramide," "Gazza Ladra;" Donizetti's "Favorita;" "Lucrezia Borgia;" Bellini's "Sonnambula;" Norma;" Spohr's "Faust;" &c. The conductors are Messrs. Benedict and J. Z. Herrmann, and Mr. W. T. Best is the organist. The solo instrumentalists will be—Hallé and Benedict, piano; Ernst, violin; Piatti, violoncello; Bottesini, double bass; and Vivier, horn. The band will consist of ninety players, and the chorus of 220 singers. Mr. W. Sudlow is the Hon. Secretary of this great musical gathering, during which, as no festival has been held in the town since 1836 (the year Malibran died), Manchester will be very brilliant. The artists engaged are—Grisi, Alboni, and Viardot; Miss C. Hayes, Mlle. Corbali, Miss A. Williams, Mlle. Jetty de Treffz, Mlle. L. Corbali, Madame Macfarren, Miss W. Williams; Signori Mario, Bartolini, Polonini, Tagliafico, and Lablache; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Benson, Whitworth, and Herr Carl Formes.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—For the first time in this country, an English adaptation of Meyerbeer's opera of "Les Huguenots" was produced on Thursday night at the Surrey Theatre. Miss Romer was *Valentine*, Mrs. Weiss *Marguerite de Valois*, and Miss Poole the *Page*; Mr. Travers *Raoul*, Mr. Leffler *Nevers*, Mr. Delavanti *St. Bris*, Mr. Horncastle *De Cossé*, Mr. C. Romer the *Huguenot Soldier*, and Mr. Weiss *Marcel*. We shall notice this performance in a future Number. The opera was brought out under the direction of Mr. Loder. On Wednesday night, Mr. Harris, who superintends the spectacle at the Royal Italian Opera, gave a concert at Drury Lane Theatre. An apology was made for the absence of Mario, on the ground of indisposition; and Grisi and Tamburini sang Mozart's duo, "Crudel, perche," in the place of the air announced for the tenor. Viardot and Tamburini were encored in the comic quarrelling duo of the *prima donna* and manager, from "Le Prova;" her imitation of the basso provoked universal hilarity. She was also encored in a charming Spanish song, accompanied by herself on the piano. Mr. Weiss was encored in Mr. E. Loder's ballad, "Sing me, then, the songs of old." The other vocalists were, Mademoiselle Angri, Mademoiselle de Meric, the sisters Corbali, Miss Poole, Miss Catherine Hayes, Mrs. Weiss, Herr Mengis, Signori Marini, Tagliafico, Ciabatta, Polonini, and Paglieri. Miss Kate Loder and M. Sainton contributed a pianoforte and violin duet, and a band, selected from the Royal Italian Opera, played overtures. Mr. Lavenau officiated as conductor. There was much irregularity in the observance of the advertised programme, and the delays between the pieces were tiresome.—The directors of the Philharmonic Society for the season 1850 are Messrs. Anderson, Calkin, Chatterton, Griesbach, Lucas, MacMurphy, and Neate; Mr. Anderson is Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Budd, Librarian and Secretary.—The proposed grant of £24,000, in aid of the Parisian theatres, has been rejected by the Ministry and standing committees of the National Assembly.—Meyerbeer's "Prophète" is in rehearsal at the Brussels Grand Opera, with Mlle. Mequillet *Fides*, Mlle. Julien *Berta*, Octave *Jean de Leyden*, MM. Dignat, Bremond, and Martin, the three Anabaptists.—An article in *Galignani*, announcing the sale of the effects of the Italian Opera in Paris, is not correct; Ronconi is the director, and is making his engagements for the season 1849-50, to begin in October.

ENGLISH OPERA.—A meeting was held on Thursday afternoon at the house of Mr. T. Chappell, in Bond-street, to take into consideration the expediency of forming an English Opera House. Amongst the persons present were Sir H. R. Bishop, Messrs. Balfe, Wallace, Macfarren, T. Chappell, Olivier, Harrison, Stretton, Chorley, Donald King, &c. After some discussion, it was resolved that a committee of composers, singers, publishers, operatic authors, and amateurs be formed, to decide on the preliminary steps to be adopted in order to carry out the establishment of a British Lyric Theatre. The following persons were nominated members of the committee:—Sir H. R. Bishop, Messrs. Balfe, Planché, Fitzball, Harrison, Stretton, Chorley, Grünstein, T. Chappell, and Beale.

Joseph Ady has been endeavouring to ply his trade at the hitherto secluded village of Ingleton, but the move was unsuccessful.

REPORTED DEATH OF DR. CONQUEST.—A report has been most industriously circulated of the death of Dr. Conquest, of Finsbury-square, by Asiatic cholera. Although the statement has been contradicted in the *Times* and other journals, the report has been revived during the last few days. We are happy to state that it is wholly without foundation, the Doctor having been in perfect health for some time past.

THE HUSBAND OF LOLA MONTES.—Lieutenant Heald has resigned his commission, as appears from the following letter from the Colonel of the 2d Life Guards, which has appeared in an evening paper:—"Sir,—In allusion to your remarks on me, as Colonel of the 2d Life Guards, in your paper of the 11th instant, it is right that the public and you should know that I received Lieut. Heald's resignation, under his own hand, through Colonel McDougal, commanding the regiment, and I forwarded the same, according to my bounden duty, to be laid before her Majesty, with the promotion in succession. I remain, sir, your obedient servant, VANE LONDONDESBY.—Mount Stewart, August 13, 1849."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

12 per cent. for the past half year; and, on looking at the accounts, a committee of inquiry into the past management of this once-supposed flourishing line appears highly necessary. It is to be hoped that proprietors in both cases will attend humbly, and not be prevailed over by the plausible politeness of directors and engineers. The prices of the two stocks, it will be seen, have receded, the first having been done at 72, the latter at 321. The last prices of lines dealt in are—Caledonian, 212; Chester and Holyhead, 14; Ditto, Preference, 12; Eastern Counties, 82; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 41; Great Northern, 83; Ditto, Half, A Deferred, 31; Ditto, Five per Cent. Preference, 32; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 31; Great Western, 73; Great Western, Half Shares, 35; Great Western, Quarter Shares, 15; Do., New, £17, 9; Lancash. and Yorksh., Fifths, 67; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 121; Leeds and Thirsk, Preference 6 per Cent., 34; London and Blackwall, 31; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 37; Ditto, Preference 5 per Cent., 54; London and North-Western, 129; Ditto, New Quarters, 142; Ditto, Fifths, 65; London and South-Western, 33; Ditto, Thirds, 55 dis.; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 14; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Quarters No. 1, 145; Midland, 63; Ditto, £50 Shares, 163; North British, Quarters, 23; North Staffordshire, 118; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 161; South-Eastern, 211; Ditto, Scrip No. 4, 61; South Wales, 13; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 194; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 138; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 31; York and North Midland, 28; Ditto, Preference, 71; Boulogne and Amiens, 63; East Indian, 31; Orleans and Bordeaux, 27.

M. LAMARQUE.—Among the advertisements which figured in the Paris papers during the past week is one which causes great regret in France and will cause regret elsewhere. M. de Lamarque, though known to us only as one of the glories of France, and one of the heroes of the Revolution of February, has been, in fact, one of its first victims. His complete ruin, after making efforts, almost as great as those of our own Sir Walter Scott, to save his patrimony, is at length to be inevitably consigned to the auctioneer's hammer. Against the *cautionnement* of the Paris papers is to be seen "A vendre la terre de Moly, appartenant à M. de Lamarque," &c. This is a place where M. de Lamarque was born, where he passed his earliest years, in which he is said to have had his "Confidences." At one time it was thought that the place could be saved. One of the principal publishers of Paris agreed to pay off the whole of the debts affecting the property, M. de Lamarque agreeing, in return, to supply the publisher in question with a certain number of copies. The arrangement was complete, the money was about to be paid down, when the Revolution of February occurred. The publisher closed his shop, and the money was lost. M. de Lamarque, that in doing so he had acted patriotically, then when M. de Lamarque at once tore up the bill. The debts, therefore, as they were before the Revolution, while the value of the property has greatly diminished. Creditors are clamorous; and, in such a place must be sold for whatever it will fetch, and that will not be nearly the amount of the debts affecting it.

MILITARY SAVINGS-BANKS.—A return, published by order of the House of Commons, shows that the total number of military depositors in savings banks on the 31st of March, 1848, amounted to 6365; and the deposits received during the year ended on that day, to the sum of £45,855. The amount withdrawn by depositors during the year was £34,494; and the balance due by the public on the 31st of March, 1848, £81,579.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—A letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 31st of July, states that Lady Franklin having addressed a memorial to the Emperor of Russia, in which she stated that there is some possibility that the expedition which sailed four years ago from England, for the discovery of the north-west passage, under the command of her husband, Sir John Franklin, and of which no intelligence had been received, had been thrown on the coasts of Siberia near Nova Zembla, his Imperial Majesty instantly resolved to fit out an expedition to make a strict search on these distant shores; and for this purpose the Imperial Academy of Science at St. Petersburg has been consulted as to the best course would be expedient to adopt."

(From our City Correspondent.)

Business had been rather in-*active* in the Foreign Market; Peruvian, Portuguese, and Mexican having been extensively dealt in. Peruvian has been registered as high as 53, Portuguese Four per Cents 20, and Mexican has varied from 25½, Ex Coupons, to 28, in consequence of the proposed arrangement recorded above. The market at the close of the week was not active at the following prices:—Austrian, 5 per Cent, 76½; Brazilian Bonds, 85½; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 4 per Cent, 52½; Ecuador Bonds, 3½; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent 17½; Mexican, 5 per Cent, 1846, Ex Coupons, 28½; Ditto, Account, 24½; Peru 17½; Bonds, 4 per Cent, Active, 52½; Ditto, Deferred, 11½; Portuguese, 4 per Cent, 20½; Ditto, Account, 2½; Russian Bonds, 167½; Spanish 5 per Cent 1840, 1841; Ditto, Account, 18½; Venezuelan Bonds, 2½ per Cent, 24½; Ditto, Deferred, 6½; Ditto, 2½ per Cent, 33½; Ditto, 4 per Cent, 52½.

There have been two new incorporations in Great Western and South-Western Railway Shares, in consequence of the diminished dividends. The Great Western directors only advise the payment of 2 per Cent. for the past half year while the proceeds of the line are scarcely in revenue of that low rate has been maintained, after the opening of the Birmingham and Oxford line—when, according to that Act, all the rates must be reduced. South-Western offer ab-

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; lamb, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per 8lbs, by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

Watson, Royal Artillery, in his 80th year.—At the Viewrags, West Haddon, Northamptonshire, Margaret Millicent, the beloved wife of the Rev Hugh M Spence, aged 43.—On the 15th inst, at his residence, 14, Sidney-square, Commercial-road East, Captain William Nazeby, in his 60th year.

DEATHS.

Watson, Royal Army, in his 60th year. — On the 15th inst., at his residence, 11, Sidney-square, Commercial-road East, Captain William Nazeby, in his 60th year.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

(Continued from page 116.)

Prince George of Cambridge accompanied them.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the review commenced. The troops marched past the Royal standard, beneath which her Majesty's carriage was stationed, in slow and quick time. Several rapid charges of cavalry followed; and a series of beautiful evolutions, brilliantly performed, were gone through by the infantry regiments. The troops then commenced firing in line, by platoons, and in square; whilst the Artillery displayed the perfect training of its men and horses by a number of splendid evolutions and the lightning rapidity with which the guns and their ponderous carriages and ammunition waggons were whirled from one point to another at the sound of the trumpet, the guns unlimbered, and shot after shot delivered. The firing of the regular troops in line was sustained with great regularity, and the rapid movements of the regiments from line into hollow square were beautifully performed. The cavalry charges were splendid; as the whole cavalry force on one occasion advanced from the extreme distance at a trot, and then broke into a charge, the earth reverberated like distant thunder beneath the hoofs of the advancing squadrons.

After the firing ceased, two grand charges of cavalry followed, the troops formed in square, and marched to the extreme end of the field. Prince Albert, General Blakeney, Prince George, and the whole staff then galloped over to the position held by the troops. On the command being given, the cavalry formed in squadrons to the right and left, and the infantry deployed into line, with the artillery stationed in the rear centre. The whole mass of troops then moved forward to the music of the regimental bands, and when within full view of the spectators, they charged bayonets, and rushed on at double-quick time to the music of that terrible war-cry, half British cheer and half Irish hurrah, and halted only some twenty yards from the Royal carriage. The colours of the different regiments were then advanced, and the bands pealed forth the National Anthem. The troops then gave three tremendous cheers, which were echoed loudly by the spectators in the vicinity of the Royal carriage, and taken up by thousands of voices along the lines. The troops then stood with grounded arms, and the horses were led out and put to her Majesty's carriage. This was a signal for a hearty cheer for the Queen, originating with a group of military officers and civilian gentry in the inner lines; the cheer was responded to heartily, and cordially repeated. From the same body of gentlemen emanated a call for another cheer for his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and the Royal children; this, too, was warmly responded to. Another cheer was claimed for the Queen amongst the crowd of people, and again even more warmly and heartily given. By this time her Majesty's carriage was in motion, the lines were broken, and a vast crowd assembled round the Royal equipage, following it, and cheering enthusiastically. At length the Royal carriage got clear of the crowd, and drove off at a rapid pace to the Viceregal Lodge, the Queen bowing gracefully in acknowledgment of the repeated evidences of goodwill that greeted her on all sides. The troops then filed off the ground, and the vast crowd began to disperse.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWINGROOM.

The first Drawingroom of Queen Victoria in the metropolis of Ireland



HER MAJESTY, PRINCE ALBERT, AND STAFF, AT THE GRAND REVIEW, IN PHOENIX-PARK, DUBLIN.

was held at Dublin Castle on Thursday evening. So early as seven o'clock the carriages began to set down at the Castle, and vast crowds in the streets interested themselves by looking into the equipages, and observing the brilliant costumes of the several visitors. The police arrangements were excellent, and the carriages all going through Parliament-street afterwards took up their company in Dame-street, near the lower Castle Gate. The scene presented to the eye of the spectator was one of peculiar brilliancy. Hour after hour the long lines of equipages succeeded each other. It literally appeared as if there would be no termination to the arrivals, and the blaze of light from the Castle, the Royal Exchange, and other buildings which were illuminated on this auspicious occasion, made every object appear almost as discernible as if it were clear day.

At twenty minutes after nine o'clock the Queen and Prince Albert, the Lord-Lieutenant and Countess of Clarendon, entered the Castle gates, the three state carriages being preceded and followed by a squadron of the 6th or Enniskillen Dragoons. Cheers, long, fervent, and earnest, burst forth on every side; and those who occupied the carriages in the line which was formed by the Royal cortège joined in the plaudits—one common feeling of loyalty actuating all classes.

Shortly afterwards her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness

three hundred of the nobility and gentry, &c., at present in Dublin. The family circle comprised their graces the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Mr. Repton, M.P., son-in-law to the Duke, and Lady Jane Repton. The general company included his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Primate, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Rev. Dr. Murray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Hereford, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl and Countess of Portarlington and Lord Adolphus Vane, Lady Adelaide Vane, the Earl of Bandon, the Earl of Belfast, the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, and the Ladies Hutchinson, the Earl of Fingal, the Earl and Countess of Listowel, the Earl of Roden, the Earl of Clare, the Earl of Courtown, the Earl of Stradbroke, the Earl of Kintore, the Earl and Countess of Clancarty, the Earl and Countess of Caledon, the Earl and Countess of Miltown and the Ladies Leeson, the Earl and Countess of Desart, the Earl of Howth and the Ladies St. Lawrence, the Earl of Rosse, Viscountess Clements, Viscount Suidale, Viscount Jocelyn, Vis-

Prince Albert and the officers of state, entered the Presence Chamber. Her Majesty was attired in a superb pink poplin dress, elaborately figured with gold shamrocks, ornaments, and diamonds of the most splendid brilliancy. Her Majesty most condescendingly delayed her departure more than an hour, in order to meet the wishes of her loyal Irish female subjects to obtain the high honour of presentation—the number presented altogether exceeded 1700.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF LEINSTER.

On Friday, the 10th instant, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the Duke and Duchess of Leinster with a visit at Carton, near Maynooth, the ancient and princely seat of the Fitzgerald family. The building is a spacious structure, composed of granite, having a large centre with wings. It is situated in a most picturesque locality of the county of Kildare, about sixteen miles distant from Dublin, and about one mile from the celebrated Roman Catholic College. The Duke is the only nobleman of the Irish peerage holding that title, a circumstance which may be ascribed to the small number of ducal creations which took place when the title occupied an inferior position.

The arrival of her Majesty was fixed for one o'clock, and, as that hour approached, the scene betokened the activity and extent of the preparations for the Royal arrival. The pleasure-grounds, which exhibit floricultural taste of no common character, are situated at the rear of the mansion, facing the state hall; they were, on this occasion, most tastefully decorated with flags; and handsome marquees were erected in various parts of the ground. The pleasure lawn is divided from the park by a small trench, outside of which the public were allowed to assemble in large numbers, and were thus afforded a most commanding view of all around. In the state hall a most sumptuous *déjeuner* was laid out for her Majesty and a select circle of the visitors, numbering in all thirty. M. De Vevey, his Grace's *chef de cuisine*, officiated as Master of the Ceremonies.

The company invited to meet the Sovereign comprised upwards of



THE REVIEW.—ADVANCE OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.



THE QUEEN PRESENTING THE ROYAL CHILDREN, ON BOARD THE YACHT, IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

count and Viscountess Monck, Viscount and Viscountess Brabazon, Lord William Fitzgerald, General Sir Edward Blakeney, the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, Lord Bloomfield, the Earl and Countess of Erne, the Earl Mountcharles, Sir William Somerville, the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, &c.

The general company having arrived, the Royal cortège made its appearance.

At half-past eleven o'clock the Royal party quitted the Viceregal Lodge, in an open barouche, escorted by a troop of the 8th Royal Irish Hussars, commanded by the Hon. Mr. Sandilands. Leaving the Phoenix Park, the Royal carriages descended the hill, and were driven along the beautiful valley of the Liffey, passing beside the Strawberry Beds. Travelling through the fine and diversified scenery in this district, the Royal party took the direction of Woodlands, the splendid seat of Colonel White, at which a handsome triumphal arch, composed of evergreens and flowering shrubs, was erected in honour of her Majesty. Having driven through this magnificent demesne, the Royal party changed their escort. On arriving at Woodlands, the Hussars returned to Dublin, and were relieved by a troop of the 17th Royal Lancers,

under the orders of Captain Willett, by whom the Royal equipages were escorted during the rest of the journey. On quitting Woodlands, the Royal travellers drove in the direction of Coldblow, from thence towards Leixlip, near which they were met by the students of Maynooth College, dressed in their academics, who, as the Royal equipages passed, cheered with the utmost enthusiasm—a compliment which her Majesty and her noble Consort very graciously acknowledged. The Royal party shortly afterwards arrived at Carton, and entered the demesne by the Kellystown gate.

At one o'clock, the Royal equipages entered the demesne, and soon afterwards drew up opposite the mansion. The first carriage contained her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Clarendon. A second carriage contained the Earl Fortescue, Viscountess Jocelyn (Lady-in-Waiting), the Hon. Miss Dawson (Maid of Honour), and Sir George Grey. The Duke and Duchess, with the members of the family already recounted, had in the meantime assembled at the grand entrance, for the purpose of receiving their Royal and distinguished guests. The noble Duke handed her Majesty out of the carriage, while the Prince gave his arm to the

Duchess. The distinguished party then walked into the gardens; and, on being recognised by the crowd from without, a most hearty cheer was given. The bands of the 1st Foot and 6th Dragoon Guards, which were stationed on either side of the grounds, played "God Save the Queen," "The Coburg March," and other national airs.

After walking through the grounds for about twenty minutes, the Royal party and attendants returned to the house and partook of lunch: the general visitors being entertained in the marquees.

After the *déjeuner*, her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Leinster, again appeared on the esplanade in front of the mansion, and made a further inspection of the rare collection of flowers, plants, vases, and statuary works, &c. The Prince Consort followed with the Duchess of Leinster; while another group comprised the Marchioness of Waterford, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, and his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge. The most amusing incident of the day soon afterwards took place. Her Majesty and party were conducted to the front of the lawn, close to the trench dividing it from the park, where the people had assembled, and there witnessed what we may term a genuine Irish jig, danced to the music of an Irish piper, by several of the



DANCE OF PEASANTRY ON THE LAWN AT CARTON.

Duke's tenants and their wives and daughters. The dancing was kept up with great spirit "for upwards of half an hour," to use the words of Burns, the Royal presence having "put life and mettle into their heels." Her Majesty laughed most heartily at the performances, particularly at the antics of one couple, who, after concluding some most diversified evolutions, concluded by advancing in front of their companions, and making a very low bow, which the Sovereign acknowledged by a most pleasing smile. All the dancers, we learned, were disciples of Father Mathew—as, indeed, their neat and comfortable appearance would indicate.—(See the Illustration at page 125.)

The Royal party were subsequently driven through the most attractive portions of the demesne by the noble host, who accommodated his illustrious visitors during portions of the excursion, by a ride on one of those strange vehicles, an Irish jaunting-car. The Royal carriage, leaving the mansion behind, drove slowly through the lawn, in the direction of Kellystown Lodge, and from thence along the "Precipice"-road. It then turned towards Carton manor once more, and, having passed by Otho-bridge, and arrived at the wooden hand-bridge, the Royal cortege stopped, in order to enable the Royal party to inspect the very elegant thatched cottage, or rural summer retreat, erected on the opposite side of the lake. Her Majesty was here handed out of the carriage by his Grace the Duke of Leinster, and, together with her noble Consort and suite, was conducted by his Grace across the bridge, and from thence to the cottage.



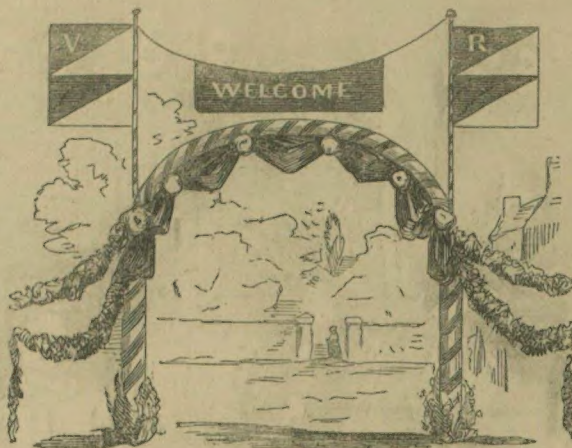
LORD BANDON'S COTTAGE.

Having inspected and expressed their admiration of this specimen of rustic architecture, and visited the pretty garden attached to it, her Majesty and the Prince were again escorted to their carriage, and driven back to the mansion-house; while some of the other visitors of his Grace took boat, and were rowed about the lake for a short time, enjoying its superb scenery. Almost immediately after the Royal party returned from their pleasant ride through the demesne, they bade adieu—it is to be hoped for a short space only—to Carton. At four o'clock the Royal carriages, containing the same illustrious personages as when they arrived at the manor, and escorted by the Lancers as before, quitted Carton, being loudly cheered as they were driven away in the direction of Leixlip.

Thus terminated the Royal visit to Carton. The Royal cortege slightly changed the route on returning to the Viceregal Lodge. The display of triumphal arches was greater and more brilliant than in the former

two arches, the one at the entrance and the other in the centre of the hamlet. The latter was composed of evergreens, and surmounted by a crown made of rich flowers. Above floated the union jack, underneath was the word "Welcome" emblazoned on scarlet, having on either side the letters "V." "A." In another part of the village was a second arch, which exhibited in very neat detail the arms and motto of the Prince of Wales. Her Majesty passed from the Leixlip road into that of Lucan, through Lucan Park, the seat of Mrs. Vesey, the representative of one of our oldest Norman families. Both entrances were highly finished with the choicest flowers by the lady's Scotch gardener, Mr. Lumsden. In the park stands the monument erected several years since to the memory of the celebrated General Sarsfield, one of the supporters of James II., and whose family were formerly possessors of the manor.

At Leixlip three tasteful arches were erected.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT LEIXLIP.

The whole of the arrangements for these brilliant displays were conducted by Messrs. Croner, Young, and Lumsden, of Lucan.

At five o'clock the Royal party took their departure for the Viceregal Lodge.

Her Majesty and suite then left the Lodge, and arrived at Westland-row about six o'clock.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort were accompanied by their Excellencies the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon, and attended by a numerous retinue of nobility and gentry.

The cheering of those inside sustained the enthusiasm exhibited outside, and her Majesty, the Prince, and the Royal children having entered the Royal carriage, and the remainder of the party the first-class carriages allotted for their accommodation, the train, at twelve minutes past six, left Westland-row terminus, and proceeded at the ordinary pace; and every roof-top, every window of the houses on either side, added their contingents of expressive loyalty and affection.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FROM KINGSTOWN.

The *Victoria and Albert*, at four o'clock, had been moored close to the jetty, and a crimson covered gangway led from the pavilion to the yacht. When on the platform, a space was kept clear, in order that her Majesty and the Royal procession might have an uninterrupted view of the truly glorious scene spread before them, and a few minutes had thus elapsed before the steps leading to the covered way were descended. The Queen wore the same attire as at Carton, and with her Majesty were his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Royal children, who walked abreast at her Majesty's right hand. His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant walked immediately behind the Queen, followed by his Royal Highness Prince George, and the Countess of Clarendon—a most interesting group—the Princesses wearing round straw hats, with a circlet of wild flowers, and being simply and tastefully attired.

As the Sovereign passed along the covered way, several bouquets of flowers were strewed at her feet by the ladies who occupied the enclosed seats; and, amidst the most fervent and swelling cheers, the roar of cannon, presented arms, and the blessings of an attached people, Queen Victoria was again on shipboard. The guard of honour consisted of a company of each of the infantry regiments in garrison—the 1st Royals, 2nd (Queen's Own), 40th, 48th, 55th, 60th Rifles, and 71st Highland Light Infantry. The embarkation took place at twenty minutes to seven o'clock, in the midst of a chorus of voices that swelled to the greatest volume that ever was heard in Ireland. The Queen cordially bowed her farewell. At length the gangway was about being removed, and, stepping up to the Countess of Clarendon, her Majesty caught her Excellency by the hand, and kissed her twice most affectionately; then, turning to the Lord-Lieutenant, she gave him her hand to kiss—a mark of favour quite unusual, unless at presentations, and consistent with her demeanour towards him during the whole period of her visit, as she has exhibited the most marked anxiety not only to sustain and dignify the office of Viceroy, but to do honour to the individual filling it. Looking his Excellency ardently in the face, her Majesty spoke to him for a minute or so, and bade him farewell. Her Majesty next turned to H.R.H. Prince George, shook hands with him, and kissed him on the cheek.

These distinguished personages having come ashore, the gangway was removed, and the Royal Yacht, bearing her precious freight, moved slowly away from the jetty, amidst the pealing of cannon and the loudest concert of human voices that ever ascended from a people in praise of any Monarch. Her Majesty then paced the deck for a little time, and on approaching the extremity of the pier near the Lighthouse, where vast numbers of people had congregated, she parted with the two Ladies-in-Waiting, with whom she was up to this time in conversation, looked towards the crowd—ran along the deck with the sprightliness of a young girl—and, with the agility of a sailor, she ascended the paddle-box, which is a tolerably high one, and was almost at its top before she was observed by Prince Albert, who, with the Royal children, for some time previously had been standing on its summit viewing the scene he was leaving. Her Majesty, on reaching the top of the platform, was assisted by Prince Albert—and, taking his hand, she gracefully waved her right arm towards the people on the pier. After some time, she waved a white handkerchief, appeared to converse with the Commandant; immediately the paddles ceased to move, and the vessel floated on with the impetus it had already received. Her Majesty remained in this position (the vessel moving very slowly and as close to the pier as was compatible with safety) waving her handkerchief, and receiving the plaudits of the thousands who crowded the extremity of the pier, as do bees a hive when swarming. An occasional evolution of the paddle kept the vessel in motion, and in this way the *Victoria and Albert* drifted, rather than steamed, past the pier—and, until the Royal Yacht had passed full half a mile into the bay, the speed was not altered, nor did her Majesty leave the paddle-box, but continued gracefully to acknowledge the manner in which she had been received by the citizens of Dublin; and, even far away out at sea, she did not cease to express her regards by a signal that could be discerned—when her Royal person was obscured in the distance. She commanded that the Royal standard should be lowered half-mast high, as the signal of salute to her faithful people—a ceremonial unprecedented in the annals of history. She commanded that this ceremonial of a Royal salute to the Irish people should be repeated; and, in obedience to her Majesty's commands, the Royal standard was five times lowered half-mast high. The steamers laden with passengers kept close on the side of the Royal Yacht for some distance, and again the yacht slackened speed, and the little steamers, bidding her Majesty farewell with a hearty cheer, returned towards Kingstown Harbour.

When the Royal squadron had ceased to be in view, the vast multitude began to return to their respective homes, and until long after midnight the railway trains and the cars were busily occupied.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, Monday morning, 11 A.M.

THE Royal squadron left Belfast on Saturday evening, and had to put in for shelter during the night to Loch Ryan, a small arm of the sea indenting the north coast of the county of Galloway. A better place for shelter could not have been selected; the wind, which was blowing in fitful gusts, and accompanied by torrents of rain, having been in the south and west.

At half-past ten on Sunday morning, the Royal yacht, with her Majesty on board, passed Strone Point, at the entrance of Loch Long. The morning was bleak and stormy when the squadron left Loch Ryan; the wind, which was favourable, continuing to blow with almost unabated violence until it entered upon the comparatively quiet waters of Loch Long. Loch Long is one of the most wild and romantic of the many arms of the sea which so deeply indent the west coast of Scotland. At Gourock, the Frith of Clyde trends suddenly to the eastward, Loch Long being a narrow prolongation of it in the northerly direction which it takes up to that point. The loch has a dark and gloomy aspect, from the deep and massive shadows which are thrown upon its waters by the ranges of lofty and heath-covered mountains which flank it on either side, here rising in steep swelling masses, and there dashing down for hundreds of feet precipitously into the lake. The neighbouring hills are all overtopped by the bold and serrated range known as the Duke of Argyll's Bowling-green, which breaks into a wild succession of conical eminences and splintered peaks, at an elevation of about 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The lake, which is upwards of twenty miles long, is deep, and easily navigated; and about twelve o'clock the Royal squadron arrived at Arrochar, at its extreme northern limit. There are few places in the west which can boast of a wilder situation than this remote Highland village. The reception which her Majesty here received was in every way enthusiastic, the whole population, not only of the village, but also of many of the conterminous parishes, having turned out to give her a true Highland welcome. Many of those present were elaborately dressed in the national costume, and the wild but inspiring note of the bagpipes mingled heartily with the acclamations of those assembled to welcome the Sovereign to this sequestered nook of her dominions. A transient gleam of sunshine smiled on the scene, bringing out with spectral effect the frowning mountain masses around; but it was short-lived, and the rain poured down again in torrents, ceasing occasionally for a few minutes only, to come down with redoubled violence.

On arriving at Arrochar, the Queen made three successive attempts to land. All failed, however; and the idea of her Majesty proceeding any further was relinquished. But, to mitigate the disappointment that would be felt along the whole Vale of Leven, where every preparation had been made for the expected Royal visit, Prince Albert landed at length, and proceeded alone to Loch Lomond. On landing, he was received by Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, in whose carriage he was conveyed from Arrochar to Tarbet. The two lochs are here separated from each other by a bold but narrow strip of land, scarcely two miles in breadth; the road is, therefore, short, but it presents the tourist with many of the most characteristic features of the wildest highland scenery. It rained hard after the departure of his Royal Highness for Arrochar, but soon afterwards the sky brightened for a brief period, and the wild, wide, and varied landscape was partially illumined with sunshine, as the broad expanse of Loch Lomond, dotted with its numerous islands, and begirt with dark ranges of frowning and precipitous hills, broke upon the Prince and his escort.

At Tarbet, the *Waterwitch*, which had left Balloch at an early hour in the morning, was in waiting, with her steam up, to receive her Majesty and suite on board. Several of the directors of the company to which the boat belonged were in attendance to conduct her Majesty through the mazy channels of the Loch, and to point out to her the more interesting points on its banks. The wind still came in heavy gusts from the south-west, and the lake was tossed wildly about and lashed into foam. The Prince, however, embarked at a quarter to four, and immediately proceeded towards the head of the lake. The wind somewhat moderated, and the sky partially cleared, as he approached the foot of Ben Lomond, whose lofty peak was enveloped far up in the heavy trailing vapours which begirt the bulk of the mountain.

Having ascended the lake to the district known as "Rob Roy's Country," but few points of which were visible through the thick overhanging mists, the *Waterwitch* bent her course downwards towards Balloch.

As soon as the steamer was in sight, the fact was announced by the booming of cannon from the point at which the Leven emerges from the lake. All eyes were turned up the stream towards the lake, a small portion of whose still agitated surface was visible from the landing-place. A regular salute was fired ere the boat left the lake for the stream, and made its way gently towards the jetty. The band on board played the National Anthem as the boat approached, and in a few minutes the Prince, attended by Sir James Clark, landed amid the hurrahs of the assembled crowd. He was received, on landing, by Mr. William Campbell, of Tillichewan, Mr. Smollett, M.P. for the county of Dumfries, and Mr. Colquhoun, sheriff of the county.

It was not only at Balloch that preparations were made to welcome the advent of the Queen. From Balloch to Dumfries the distance is about five miles, in making which you pass through a series of large and industrious villages. At each of these, arches were erected, evergreens used abundantly in the work of decoration, and stands erected for the accommodation of spectators. The news of the non-approach of the Queen soon spread along the whole line to Dumfries. As the Prince drove rapidly along he was warmly greeted; but it was evident that a feeling of the deepest disappointment pervaded the successive crowds which he passed. At Dumfries the disappointment was particularly severe, for there the preparations were on a very extensive scale. On arriving in the town, the cortege drove immediately to the principal wharf, where the *Fairy* had been for some time in waiting for his Royal Highness. On embarking he was attended by the Provost and magistrates of the town, and by many of the proprietors of the county. As the *Fairy* got under eight, a little after noon, a Royal salute was fired from the lofty battlements of the Castle; and the Prince departed amid the hurrahs of an immense concourse of spectators, to rejoin her Majesty on board the Royal Yacht, which, having in the meantime descended Loch Long, was by this time at anchor at the "tail of the bank."

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT THE BROOMIELAW, GLASGOW.

The grand stand was occupied at an early hour by the Magistrates and Town Council of Paisley, the Magistrates and Town Council of Dumfries, of Port Glasgow, and a deputation from the Magistrates and Town Council of Ayr.

Notwithstanding the discouraging nature of the weather, the stand and the surrounding platforms, and every piece of vacant ground, were closely occupied. The rain fell heavily; but on both sides of the Broomielaw, and on all the vessels of the river, an immense concourse of all classes were congregated. A plain arch was thrown over the landing-place, fringed beautifully with heath; and the steps from the quay to the landing-place were covered with crimson cloth. The covered way to the carriage was laid with a rich carpet, enclosed in wreaths of evergreens, and lined with some majestic Scotch thistles. A flag-staff reared at the landing-place bore the flag of England. The thick forest of masts and yards in the river were covered with innumerable flags, that fluttered in the cold breeze and the somewhat heavy rain, the only representatives of gaiety on the river. The yards of many of the vessels were manned. A platform had been erected on the river side of the quay, immediately opposite the principal stand, which was well decorated with evergreens, and bore covered mottoes, wreathed with flowers. The concourse of spectators on both sides of the river, on the quays at the foot of Oswald-street, and on the ships and boats, was immense. A guard of infantry and cavalry lined the quay.

At twenty minutes to twelve the approach of the *Fairy* was announced by cannon, which continued to telegraph her approach as the steamer passed the various points where they were placed.

A few minutes afterwards the Royal standard was observed, while the artillery at this point fired a salute; and the cheering from the north side of the Broomielaw, and of the seamen who manned the yards of the vessels in the river, left no doubt that her Majesty had arrived. The cheering was most enthusiastic when the *Fairy* came up to the Quay. After a short interval, the Lord Provost and magistrates went on board the *Fairy*, were introduced by Sir George Grey to her Majesty, and presented the address from the city. The Queen was pleased to request Mr. James Anderson, the Lord Provost, to kneel, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood. This act was the signal for renewed and great applause. Lord Belhaven and a deputation from the county presented the county address. A deputation from the Established Presbytery, consisting of the Rev. Principal Macfarlane, Dr. Black, and Dr. Leishman, presented an address from that body. The Rev. Dr. Buchanan, Dr. Smith, and Dr. Lorimer were then introduced by Sir George Grey, and presented the address of the Free Church Presbytery.

The addresses were of the customary, and, in this case, sincerely loyal description.

Immediately after, preparations were made for her Majesty and suite leaving the royal yacht. The Queen passed up the steps and covered way leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, preceded by the Prince of Wales and the Princess, and followed by Lady Jocelyn with the other children of the Royal family.

The scene on her Majesty's entering her carriage was of the most exciting description. Her reception was most enthusiastic, from one of the largest concourses of her subjects that she can ever have seen assembled, occupying every inch of ground on the two quays, every bit of standing room on the ships and the platforms, and crowding all the windows on the line; while the immense number of flags, and the various decorations, transferred the usually busy Broomielaw into a princely scene, that will not off be rivalled.

The order of procession having been formed, the Royal cortege passed through Jamaica-street, Argyll-street, Buchanan-street, George-street, and Upper High-street, towards the venerable Cathedral of St. Mungo, the pride of the people of Glasgow. The streets were filled with a joyous multitude. The banners and devices were numerous and brilliant; but we have not space to describe them. If we had, it would be a mere repetition of the description of the Royal progress in Ireland. Our Glasgow readers must, therefore, excuse us if we merely state in few words that they were not behindhand in the expense to which they went, and in the ingenuity and taste which they displayed in rendering their streets and houses as beautiful and ornamental as the joyous occasion demanded. Nothing could exceed the hearty and clamorous enthusiasm which greeted her Majesty at every step of her progress.

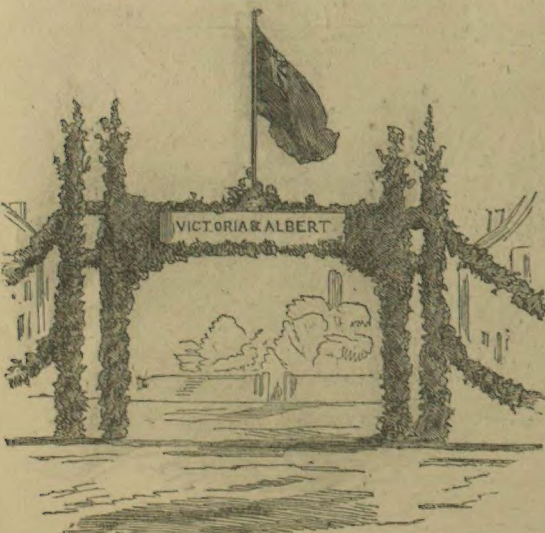
The visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to the Cathedral was strictly private. The Queen was received by the Very Rev. the Principal Macfarlane, who conducted her Majesty through various portions of the building. Her Majesty and the Prince took great interest in examining every part of it, even to the crypts; and, after finishing her own inspection, the Queen, meeting the Royal children in the nave, returned, and, with them, reviewed the interior. [In our paper of next week we shall present our readers with two splendid Engravings,

(Continued on page 128.)



GATEWAY TO MRS. VESEY'S GROUNDS.

one. Lucan, the seat of the Vesey family, made a display most particularly brilliant. Mr. West Archer, a gentleman of property, erected



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT MR. WEST ARCHER'S.



HER MAJESTY LANDING FROM THE "FAIRY" YACHT, AT GLASGOW.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

(Continued from page 126.)

from designs taken on the spot by Mr. S. Read: the one, of her Majesty's Arrival at the Cathedral; and the other, of the Visit of the Royal party to the Crypts.]

The Queen, on leaving the Cathedral, re-entered the carriage. The Royal cortege then passed down High-street to the College, where her Majesty, the Prince, and the Royal children alighted. Her Majesty was received by the Principal and Professors, and was conducted to the Faculty-hall, where a loyal address was presented.

Before leaving the Faculty-hall, her Majesty examined with much interest the curiously-carved antique chair occupied by undergraduates at their annual examination on what is called "the Black Stone."

Her Majesty then proceeded through the other streets embraced in the route, and on arriving at the terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, alighted, partook of refreshments, which had been laid out for the Royal party in the Ladies' Waiting-room, and then, shortly after two o'clock, left in a handsome carriage provided for the occasion, with special engine, for Balmoral, *via* Perth.

Her Majesty arrived at Perth on Tuesday, at half-past three, after a pleasant journey. She was met at the station by the magistrates, and conducted to the Royal George Hotel, amid the rejoicings of the people. Prince Albert and Sir George Grey at five o'clock proceeded to the Penitentiary, where they remained a short time and inspected the system of prison discipline adopted there.

A little after six o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince and several of her suite, took a drive in the direction of Moncrieff-hill, and returned to dinner soon after seven. Her Majesty started for Balmoral on Wednesday morning.



HER MAJESTY PASSING THE ROYAL TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT GLASGOW.